

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1266.—Vol. XXIX.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1859.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER.
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL (established 15 years), begs to intimate that he BUYS and SELLS every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, particularly BRITISH MINING SHARES, in which dividends are realising 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.
Mr. Crofts's List of Fifty British Mines Paying Dividends to 1859 (edition No. 8), Mr. Crofts's Selected List of Fifty-six Proximate Dividend and Progressive Mines (edition No. 2), the basis of both lists being the statistics given of each mine in the Mining Journal, are now ready. The price to subscribers is £1 annually, and to non-subscribers 6d. for both copies. The lists contain, besides the statistical matter, the names and addresses of the pursuers, or management, of each mine.
Mr. Crofts refers the readers of the Journal to his weekly review of the market, on page 816. The present moment presents peculiar opportunities for investments on a large scale.
Office hours, Ten to Five.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, MINING SHARE DEALER.
Mr. LANE has business in the following:—Great Wheel Fortune, East Caradon, Marke Valley, South Phoenix, Wheel Furdon, East Bassett, Wheel Polmar, Okei Tor, Calstock Mines, East and West Trevelyan, &c.

JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, 78, OLD BROAD STREET.
LONDON, E.C., is a BUYER for cash of any of the marketable BRITISH MINING SHARES mentioned in this Journal, whilst those parties desirous of purchasing may do so upon advantageous terms at best prices, for immediate delivery, or otherwise, as may be arranged. Correct list of quotations forwarded on application.
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. LELEAN, MINE SHAREDEALER,
4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.
FOR SALE:—600 Mollard, at 1s. 6d.

MR. LELEAN advises capitalists to purchase East Wheel Russell shares at present prices, feeling assured that the prospects of the mine are an excellent field, and that by purchasing now immense profits will be realised in three or four years. Advice is given on the most reliable information.
Office hours, 10 to 5, Old Broad-street, E.C. Nov. 25, 1859.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST,
published by PETER WATSON every Friday, in time for post, which gives most reliable information of any circular or journal published on mining matters. Subscription, £1 1s. or 6d. per copy. Fifteen years' experience in connection with mining.

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic orders to buy or sell mine shares punctually attended to.

ROBERT OLDREY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 5, FINCH LANE (adjoining the City Bank), LONDON, E.C.
Terms of commission for buying or selling shares in mines, railways, or banks, for cash on application. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. GEORGE BENWOOD has REMOVED his RESIDENCE to a more central situation, 12, WILTON-SQUARE, NEW NORTH-Road, LONDON, LONDON.

MINING OFFICES, NEWTON ABBOTT, DEVON.
M. TREMAYNE and CO. beg to inform their numerous friends and the public that they have OPENED the ABOVE OFFICES as MINE SHAREBROKERS, and are PREPARED to BUY and SELL SHARES at market prices, on commission. They would specially draw attention to the Newton and Ashburton district, which is now upon most promising mine, amongst which may be enumerated Ashburton, Wheal Adair, Yarnor, Devon New Copper Mines, Wheal Ranna, Wheal East, Frank Mills, Wheal Frances, Huntingdon, Sigford Consols, South Devon Iron, and West Hazel. Mines inspected and reported on by competent agents.

MR. J. SECCOMBE LANE, MINE SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, connected with the London mining market for many years, has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Caradon, West Caradon, Marke Valley, Sorridge, Phoenix, South West Phoenix, North Frances, Worthing, &c.

CLEMENTS AND HEMMINGS, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKERS, AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 3, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C., and No. 48A, WESTERN ROAD, HOVE, BRIGHTON. Established 11 years.
WANTED:—Wheal Margery, North Roskar, Providence, Ding Dong, Tincroft, Tamar, Killy, Kelly, East Caradon, Wheal Trevelyan, Sorridge Consols, Drake Walls, & Hingston Down.
Messrs. CLEMENTS and HEMMINGS have FOR SALE several FIRST-CLASS FREE-HOLD HOUSES at BRIGHTON.

MR. J. SYKES, LEIK, STAFFORDSHIRE, has BUSINESS in the following MINES:—Ridder, Dale, Oakmoor and Stinton, West Tolverton, and St. Blaise, Catherine and Jane, and Lady Bertha.

MR. W. R. WILLIAMS, MINING ENGINEER, LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR,
DOLGELLEY, NORTH WALES.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:
1 Calstock Cons., £14.
1 Central Mines, £5.
1 East Bassett, £11.
1 East Caradon, £24.
1 Granbler, £67½.
10 Hingston, £14.
10 North Roskar, £23½.
10 North Down, £24.
T. Rosewarne recommends the following shares:—Calstock, Granbler & St. Aubyn, Drake Walls, Great Wheel Ruby, East Tamar, Hingston Down, North Roskar, North Robert, Wheal Sidney.
T. Rosewarne, being in communication with his agents daily, and from his own practical experience, is enabled to give sound advice.

MR. H. R. RYE RECOMMENDS THE FOLLOWING MINES for IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT, and great rise in price:—Wheal North, Brynall, West Frances, Ding Dong, Crowm, Mary Ann, West Tamar, Trevelyan, Pen-an-dra, North Roskar, Wheal Kitty (Lent).

For correct prices of British Mining Shares (not excepting the Times newspaper and Stock Exchange), with sound and practical advice to those requiring immediate investments in this description of property, apply to Mr. H. R. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, E.C. Established 18 years. Commission on business transacted, 1½ per cent.

NOTICE.—Those who require STRICTLY HONEST and THOROUGH INSPECTIONS and REPORTS of BRITISH COPPER, TIN, and IRON MINES may obtain cash (for a fee of Two Guineas) through Mr. H. R. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, E.C., which would frequently save capitalists large sums of money.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, 223 and 224, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, is enabled, through his long experience as a practical miner, and by his monthly visits to Cornwall and Devon, to GIVE SOUND and ACCURATE INFORMATION on the position and prospects of the various mines in those counties. Mr. Spargo has FOR SALE SHARES in MINES paying from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum in 12-monthly or quarterly Dividends, and also a number of shares in Progressive Mines, at a low figure.

A Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall, sent free for 10s. 6d. GEOLOGICAL MAPS of the VARIOUS DISTRICTS in CORNWALL, embracing upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED MINES, showing the boundary lines of every mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and even courses traversing each. The mines in these maps are arranged under three heads, viz.:—Dividend Mines, Mines Retaining Ores on Paying Dividends, Progressive Mines, and Mines Abandoned, thus showing the real position of every mine with the surrounding district, so that the miner may at a glance understand the character and value of the property in which they may wish to invest. Price, 5s. each.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, has FOR SALE:—1 West Caradon, £163; 50 Kelly Bray, £294; 30 Kelly and Bertha, £44; 20 Hingston Down, £44; 5 Wheal Margery, £125; 30 North Down, £63; 20 East Bassett, £114; 100 Great Caradon, 3s. 6d.; 300 Lady Bertha, 4s. 6d.; 100 Hockworthy Bridge, 4s. 6d.; 1 Wheal Bertha; 10 Rosewarne and Trevelyan, £114; 25 East Caradon; 25 Wheal Rose, £47; 20 Calstock Consols, £44; 10 Great Wheel Fortune, £14; 10 Par Consols, £124; 60 Tamar Consols, £27; 100 Tamar; 20 Catherine and Jane, 14s.; 5 Granbler; 50 Unity, 2s.; 10 Old Toigues, 13s.; 20 Hockworthy, £27; 20 Comanens, £4; 20 North Croft, £164; 50 Drake Walls; 20 Wheal Arthur; 2 United, £125; 4 Wheal Margaret; 10 Roskar, £16.

GEORGE MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
George Moore will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

125 Buller & Bassett, £13.	10 North Down, £21 1s. 6d.	50 Vale of Towry, 15s. 3d.
1 Cradock Moor, £24½.	10 North Frances, £25½.	5 Wendon Unit., £46½.
1 East Bassett, £12½.	5 North Mines, £9.	2 West Bassett, £19½.
50 Great Caradon, 10s. 9d.	2 Old Toigues Unit., £7½.	1 West Caradon, £159.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, for immediate cash, any part of 100 East Tamar (state lowest price); 200 Wheal Arthur, 14s.; 25 Wheal Lewis, £23; 80 Kelly Bray, £234. PURCHASERS of undoubted respectability can register transfers and receive CERTIFICATES of same previous to PAYMENT. Special Mining Information, and Daily List of Prices, forwarded on the receipt of a postage stamp.

MINES.—What to buy, sell, and avoid, can be ascertained on application, and the best advice given for intended outlay in mining property, from £250 to £500.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

10 Allport Consols.	20 Great Alfred, 31s. 3d.	50 Tamar Consols, £23.
25 Angarrack, 13s. 9d.	5 Gouanens, £3 1s. 3d.	5 Tincroft, £25½.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds's Mining Circular and Price List is issued every alternate Friday, containing an article on some subject connected with mining. Reports of mines from their own agents, notices of alterations in the prospects of mines, sales of ore, a correct list of the market price of mine shares, and a summary of the London mining share market. Price for Circular, 7s. 6d. per annum in advance.

Commission on share transactions, 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. for less sums.

MR. C. POWELL, MINING SHAREBROKER,
2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Terms of Commission, 1½ per cent. Office hours, from Ten till Six.
Nov. 25, 1859. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER, 64, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., begs to advise his friends and the public that, although he does not advertise at fixed prices, he is generally in a position to supply shares in first-class mines on equal, and, not unfrequently, on better terms than quoted in the various lists.

Bankers: Commercial Bank, Louthbury, E.C.

THOMAS ROACH, MINING AGENT
37, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

MR. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 22, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1½ per cent. Bankers: London and County Bank.

MESSRS. J. GREEN AND CO., STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENTS,
19, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Capitalists should operate only in mines upon the inspection and reports of competent agents, which can be furnished by the above.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Edward, at £14; Arthur, 13s.; Tremayne, £5; Redmoor, 3s.; North Lacey, £40.

MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINING AND ASSAYING OFFICES, LIKESIDE.
Analyses of every metallic product carefully conducted.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCAHIRE.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES of any ORES, MINERALS, or ALLOYS are UNDERTAKEN by HENRY BATH AND SON.—Mining Office, Swansea, Nov. 25, 1859.

CHARCOAL PIG IRON, MADE FROM MAGNETIC ORE,
SUPPLIED from London or Liverpool in LARGE or SMALL QUANTITIES. For price, &c., address THE EAST LONDON IRON COMPANY, 8, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM.
MANUFACTURERS of BEST "YORKSHIRE" and of STEEL IRON TYRE RAILS, for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE, and WAGON WHEELS. Also of REFINED, SCRAP, STEEL IRON and "YORKSHIRE" RAILS, HOOPS, RAILS, ANGLE IRON, MALLEABLE SHAFTS, AXLES and FORGINGS.

MONEY MARKET.—BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS,
BANKS, INSURANCE, MINING and RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS, are respectfully informed that EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK and SHARES continue to be BOUGHT and SOLD, either for cash or the account, through the medium of the Stock Exchange, by Messrs. FULLER and CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. Country communications have prompt attention. Since calling public attention to several mines, a rise has taken place in the following:—East Bassett, from £150 to £170, or £250; Providence, £22 to £26, or £210; West Caradon, £185 to £195; Wheal Margaret, £23 to £26, or £250; Wheal Ellen, £7 to £10, or £40; South Lady Bertha, 4s. to 10s., or £1800; total increase, £44,000. The following shares present equally as good prospects of success, and worth immediate attention:—Duke, Edward, Cumberland Black Lead, Devon Hewas Burn, Lady Bertha, East Lady Bertha, North Buller, Riton Castle, Wheal Emma, West Providence, West Frances, and South Lady Bertha. Office hours, from Ten to Five o'clock. Commission, 1½ per cent. Dividends of mining shares range from 12½ to 20 per cent.

P.S.—Pelyn Wood deserves special notice.

MINING OFFICES, 5, BAROF YARD, BUCKLEBURY, E.C.
MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO. beg to CALL the ATTENTION of INVESTORS to the LARGE RETURN which may be REALISED from well-chosen INVESTMENTS in MINING SHARES. Messrs. Brunton and Co. have within their satisfaction to the several undertakings of this nature which they have within the last few years introduced to public notice. They are all in a prosperous condition, and the shares in most of them, from the discoveries made and their intrinsic merits, command at present a good, and in one or two instances a large, premium. Dividends in some of them are at hand, and others promise shortly to follow.

Information obtained, and advice given to enable capitalists to realise the utmost advantages from their investments.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING SHAREDEALER AND AUCTIONEER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Mr. T. P. Thomas begs to inform the public and his friends that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL at close prices shares in Miners, Central Miners, and North Miners, and shall have much pleasure in giving any information respecting those mines. Mr. T. P. Thomas is a BUYER of 200 shares, or any part, in Tolcarne Mine; 20, or any part, in North Roskar Mine; 20, or any part, in the Miners Mine; and 20 in North Miners. He is a SELLER of Old Toigues United, 1 Wheal Seton, 20 Brynall, 10 Great Alfred, and 10 Buller and Bassett United. Business transacted at the closest market prices. Commission, 2½ per cent.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

JOHN ROBERT PIKE, MINING SHAREDEALER,
5, FINCHES COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MINING OFFICES.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS, have SEVERAL VALUABLE COAL, LEAD, and COPPER MINING SETTS TO DISPOSE OF, which they can fully recommend, and are prepared to communicate information and full particulars to bona fide parties. They are also BUYERS and SELLERS of SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND EDWARDS, MINERAL MERCHANTS AND BROKERS,
YORK CHAMBERS, KING STREET, and 2, CHEAPSIDE, MANCHESTER.
N.B.—Cash advanced on consignments.

TAYLOR AND EDWARDS, MINERAL MERCHANTS,
1, CROMFORD COURT, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

FIRE AT YORK CHAMBERS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.
MESSRS. McEWEEN AND GLOVER, C.E., CONSULTING AND MINING ENGINEERS, VALUERS, COLLIERY VIEWERS, AND BROKERS, beg to inform their friends that the BUSINESS in MANCHESTER is CARRIED ON AS USUAL at the above chambers, their premises not being burnt down.

10, Jewin-crescent, London, E.C., Nov. 11, 1859.

MR. JAMES REED, MINERAL SURVEYOR, SHAREBROKER, AND COMMISSION AGENT, 44, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL, BUYS and SELLS MINE and RAILWAY SHARES and STOCKS of every description, at the closest market prices. Commission, 1½ per cent. on all sums exceeding £100; under that sum, 4d. in £1.

J. Reed has FOR SALE shares in the following mines:—Caradon and Shale, £1 per share; Cumberland Black Lead; East Hazel, 5s. 3d. per share; Wheal Furdon, £25 5s.; Tees Head and Crosshill Head (Cumberland), Wheal Crober, Gwydyr Lead Mine (Llanrwst); Budnick United Mines, £1; 50 South of Europe Mining Company (£5 paid-up shares). J. Reed is in a position to advise capitalists concerning some lead ore sets, also coal and iron sets; he feels confident they are worthy of attention.

WANTED, FIFTY SHARES in WHEAL FURDUN MINE.
Address, stating lowest price, "M. N." Post-office, Helston, Cornwall.

SHARES WANTED:—200 Ballyvirgin, 50 Carysfort, 250 Crookhaven at 6s. 9d., 300 Denham Bridge at 3s. 6d., 200 Comanens, and 20 Tavy Consols. Apply to W. C. CAMBRIDGE, Post-office, Bath.

HUNT TESTIMONIAL.—ALL PERSONS WISHING to SUBSCRIBE are REQUESTED to FORWARD THEIR NAMES to the honorary secretary, JOHN DARTINGTON, Esq., 36, Cannon-street, London.

A SECOND EDITION OF
MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING
FOR THE QUARTER AND NINE MONTHS ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1859, with Particulars of the Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, and Tables of the Dividends Paid, is NOW READY.

Price 1s. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

TO MINING AND ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES, EITHER UNDER THE LIMITED LIABILITY ACT, OR OTHERWISE.—MR. H. WYNHAM PETHUS, 77, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR of 13 years' standing, OFFERS his SERVICES as auditor to any company requiring such aid. Mr. Pethus pledges himself to make an unbiased, reasonable, and faithful audit (and report if necessary), so that the shareholders may be able to ascertain clearly the correct position of their undertaking, and will, if desired, leave the question of his remuneration to be determined by the shareholders or directors, after the audit and general meeting.

CAMBORNE VEAN AND WHEAL FRANCIS MINES.—WANTED, a MANAGER and SECOND AGENT to these mines.—Applications to be addressed to the purser, Mr. W. H. M. BEWES, Birmingham.

MINE AGENT WANTED, to SUPERINTEND the SURFACE and UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS of a COPPER MINE. He must be able to dial, and keep the accounts of the mine.—Address, with testimonials, to Mr. JOHN WATSON, 13, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a WORKING CAPTAIN. Also, a SECRETARY, for a proposed LEAD MINING COMPANY in NORTH WALES. He must be a first-rate man of business, with good references. Salary, £200 per annum. Security, £1000.—Address, Messrs. McEWEEN and GLOVER, C.E., mining engineers, colliery viewers and valuers, York Chambers, King-street, Manchester.

WANTED by the ADVERTISER, who has had 21 years' experience in the iron trades of South Wales and England, an APPOINTMENT at home or abroad. Has had the general management of an ironworks company (under the Limited Liability Act), and with which are connected rivet shops, fitting shops, and foundry, for the last 18 months, and for several years managed a department in one of the largest contractors and engineering establishments in England. Is a competent book-keeper, accountant, and correspondent, and can give security for £1000. References and testimonials over 20 years.—Address, "Alpha," Post-office, Ulverston.

COPPER MINERS WISHING TO DISPOSE of their ORES at the HIGHEST PRICE can OBTAIN FULL INFORMATION on application (by letter), by addressing Mr. A. C. THOMSON, care of Mr. W. J. Clarke, jun., No. 4, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKES-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER and REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, COZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE of COBALT. WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—in INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

THE ANGLICAN SMELTING, REDUCTION, AND COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—The DIRECTORS HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they have this day MADE a CALL of TWO SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE PER SHARE on the shareholders of this company, such call to be paid at the London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street, in the City of London, on or before the 31st day of December next.

W. S. BUTTON, Chairman.
1, Great Winchester-street, November 22, 1859.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, SEVERAL MINES in NORWAY, producing COBALT, COPPER, and NICKEL. To these are attached stamping mills, with 56 heads of stamps, and all requisite dressing apparatus. The property is freehold, and part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. There is ample water-power to drive any amount of machinery that is on the property, or that may be required. The mines are not 25 fms. deep, and well situated for driving deep adits.—Apply to Mr. ROXBOROUGH, stationer, Aigle.

MINERAL EXPLORING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company has now FOR DISPOSAL some LEASES of SETTS and PARTIALLY OPENED MINES of IRON, SULPHUR, COPPER, and LEAD, which have been selected for sale after their indications had been examined and reported on by practical and scientific miners, whose opinions can be relied on, as presenting fair grounds for capitalists to invest money in their development.

Capitalists who desire to have the advantage of all examinations and guarantees possible in mining adventures, are invited to communicate with this company, either for the purchase of leases or the renting of sets, or for the formation of companies with these objects.

ALEXANDER McNEALE.
24, Warrimoor-lane-offset, Dublin.

Original Correspondence.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON.

SIR,—I have frequently taken up my pen on this subject before, both in your columns and in those of other journals, and I think I may now say that the prejudices which have so long existed against the use of Northamptonshire ironstone are fast disappearing. It is true that there will always be found some ignorant people who, to the day of their death, will continue to speak sneeringly of anything new and novel. I do not know that I have given any details of the working of this ore in your Journal previously, and will, therefore, embrace the present opportunity so to do. I was very quietly told the other day that no ores contain 40 per cent. in the blast-furnace; all I have to say in reply to this is, "come and see." Why will persons show their ignorance by making sweeping assertions touching subjects of which they are entirely uninformed? The success or failure in the working of these ores entirely depend upon the flux and fuel used, &c. It has been proved over and over again that to obtain regular results the ore must not be mixed in the blast-furnace with any other refractory mine. It is very easy to understand that a soft and hard stone cannot work very kindly together; let, then, the furnace manager be assured that one of the first elements of his success is to use the ore in its own integrity, unmixed with other minerals. Some persons insist upon torturing the ore; this is a very great mistake, and has never yet been successful. I grant you that it is a great improvement to dry the stone, and this can be done in various ways. Where fuel is dear, it might be done by the agency of the waste gases evolved from the furnace top. While referring to the abstraction of the gas from the blast-furnace, it has been very frequently contended, and with much sound reasoning also, that the extraction of the gases artificially exercise a baneful effect upon the pig-iron produced. This, I confess, was for some time my own opinion, but I am glad to say that I have seen splendid iron made, and made with regularity, in a closed-top furnace. The success or failure much depends upon the *modus operandi*, or, in other words, upon the size and form of the furnace; also upon the particular locality selected as the place where the gas is drawn off. I would just remark, *en passant*, that there are now two furnaces working very successfully in this county, and where the gas may be seen in constant action. It is said by some that best Durham coke is the best description of fuel for this ore. A ton of iron can be made from the following:—Durham coke, 26 cwts.; limestone, 11 cwts.; ironstone, 51 cwts. Then comes the question of price—iron has been made here at 45s. per ton, and I believe that with economy in the working, and having the works so arranged as to work economically, iron may be made regularly at 45s. or 46s. per ton. It will be perceived from the above figures that the stone contains about 40 per cent., and I have no hesitation in saying that the average stone found in this district will produce this. To those persons who still think that good iron cannot be made here, I can only say that I am in possession of numerous testimonials, all confirmatory of this fact—that good iron *can* be and is made from the ores of this county. I am glad to hear that Lord Palmerston's administration, in addition to numerous important measures connected with the army, the navy, and the volunteer movement, has resolved upon the establishment of a second imperial arsenal, secure from the chance of attack, and of immense proportions. The site has not yet been announced, but it may possibly be fixed at Weedon, which is central, accessible, contiguous to the iron and coal districts, and far from the probable line of march of any invader. A new depot, organised upon a gigantic scale, within the borders of Northamptonshire, or elsewhere inland, would be a powerful guarantee against the risk of an assault from France. Government, if fixing upon Weedon, might make their own iron upon the spot, if so disposed. Large deposits of ironstone are within a few hundred yards of the present buildings.

During the last two years the quantity of ironstone sent to Wales, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire has been more than quadrupled to what it previously was, and so it will, undoubtedly, go on increasing. New mines are continually being opened—the principal ones now in existence are at Cooknoe, Blisworth, and Dallington; the latter have only been opened this year. The stone lies very deep, and is rather expensive to get, but it is considered that the deeper the stone is found the richer it is in iron. Some of the ore shows itself in the hollow made by the ploughshare. A few days ago I saw a famous rock, 20 feet thick, and cropping out close to the surface. There is abundance of it, and it is my honest conviction from my own experience in it, which has now been for some considerable time, that good foundry and forge iron can, by careful and judicious treatment, be made here. Northamptonshire is a capital place to make pig-iron cheaply. It is true that the pioneers in this branch here have been so far commercially unsuccessful, but they have opened the way, they have solved the enigma, they have, in short, proved what can now be done with this ore; they could not succeed at first, but now they have found out the peculiar character, and the manipulation is easy, and the result perfectly successful. It may be interesting if I give you an analysis of some of the stone, and which may represent the bulk of that now being worked.

No. 1 and 2, dark green colour, very damp; No. 3, brownish red colour, also damp.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Peroxide of iron.....	46.48	42.71	53.79
Peroxide of manganese.....	0.19	0.74	0.79
Alumina.....	4.21	6.90	2.03
Lime.....	2.04	2.01	0.40
Magnesia.....	2.15	1.89	0.52
Silica.....	9.00	11.63	15.40
Phosphoric acid.....	2.56	2.35	1.20
Sulphur.....	2.06	0.09	trace
Loss by calcination.....	33.18	32.10	26.92
	99.32	99.92	100.00
Metallic iron.....	82.50	29.90	37.45

In conclusion, let me ask any person who is at all sceptical to visit Northampton, and see with his own eyes what will, perhaps, astonish him. I do not wish to depreciate any other ore, but simply to defend the character of our own against the aspersions which have been cast upon it. Northamptonshire will yet be a great iron district, and if we live a few years longer this will be more apparent.

Northampton, Nov. 22.

EDUCATION OF MINERS.

SIR,—The publication of the lectures delivered at the Government School of Mines would be indeed a boon. As one of the miners who could not possibly attend this school, I heartily thank you for having drawn attention to it in your leading article of last week. With regard to the idea of the competency of students who have passed two years at the Government School of Mines, and six months' practical training in a well-managed mine, I will leave the writer "alone in his glory." In the present advanced stage of mining, however extended may be the experience of a practical miner, if he be entirely without scientific knowledge, he is certainly unfit to have the control of an extensive mine, or any mine at all. But whether he is to be preferred to the two-and-a-half years old student I will for the present leave to other the task of judging. I have ever contended that the principal miners of these counties are not without scientific knowledge. They have a good share of this knowledge, and are ever restlessly in search of more; but no other class of men are so prone to sift the grain and reject the chaff.

The publication of these lectures would do more, both to elevate the miners and to render still more effective the teachings of the School, than any other measure that could possibly be adopted. No measure more effective could be devised for turning into one channel the practical knowledge of the miner and the generalisation of the man of science. Nothing would so bring the earnest reasonings of the scientific to the fiery trial and purification that every-day practice would give it. The miner would always apply that capable of application, rejecting all misconceptions. The practical man thus benefiting by the teachings of the man of science, and the latter in his turn increasing his stock of knowledge, and purifying the stock already in store, by carefully observing the way the miner makes use of and applies the information he has given him. Giving the miner the opportunity of a perusal of these lectures would, while indicating to him the exact points that would be most acceptable to the man of science, be conducive to preparing his mind for intelligibly communicating the facts coming under his observation, which he will readily do in return.

Seeing that such a course would be the most ready means of not only benefiting the miners, but also of reciprocating benefits on each and every hand, let us, in the name of the mining interests, call upon the professors in the Government School of Mines to prove their devotion to the interests of the miner and mining by publishing those lectures, that every miner may have an opportunity of studying all that can be put in print of that

course of instruction so valuable at present only to the favoured few, while principally paid for by the whole community. A MINE CAPTAIN.
Leeds, Nov. 17.

SELF-CULTURE.

SIR,—More knowledge is acquired by self-culture than by academical instruction. I highly approve of the plan suggested by Mr. Hunt for the improvement of the mining population in the two western counties, and have no doubt that it will (if carried out) lead to a great advancement in scientific knowledge amongst the mine agents, who sadly need it. As most of them were originally poor men—the children of poor men—and necessitated to work in the mines in early life, their education is very slight, embracing at the most reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in some cases neither of these fundamentals. I informed you of the fact of two managing agents who could neither read or write! Those who can write do it very badly in most cases; but when once installed into office they sometimes improve in this indispensable branch of learning. Mr. Hunt aims at science in his plan, and I have no doubt that the institution will stimulate the agents (if not old men) to study, in order to keep pace with the times. All agents should at once begin to acquire the scientific names of all the rocks and minerals, and not call them by nick names, as they now do. I beg to report that one has commenced the displacement of those nick names; he has learned one word—*chlorite*! I hope he will go on and learn a few more: most things have small beginnings.

STEPHENSON AND BRUNEL.

SIR,—I do not think that Mr. Stephenson acted under the impulse of ambition, without which he advanced to an elevation in the scale of science beyond precedent, and beyond any contemporary. Some persons have tried to make us believe that Brunel was his equal, or superior; but disinterested and dispassionate observers can clearly see that the superiority is on the side of Stephenson. They are both gone beyond the influence of praise or dispraise, therefore we may express our thoughts without inflicting any wound on their vanity—if they possessed any. I admit that Brunel was a great man—a genius; but he was too much an experimenter at other people's expense. Look at the South Devon Atmospheric Railway experiment—a failure—which cost the company the loss of nearly 400,000! On the West Cornwall Railway he recommended Barlow's patent rails, which are now to be removed, and another sort adopted, the same as those on the Cornwall Railway. As to the great ship, his last performance, it remains to be proved how far the outlay was judicious. I mention these two or three out of many wild schemes of his. It is surprising that companies so freely placed their funds at Brunel's disposal. Nearly everything he did was too expensive. The Royal Albert Bridge is quoted as a specimen of engineering skill, and very properly so; but how much of the skill developed in that structure is really Brunel's? I believe that his assistants are quite as capable, both in design and execution, as he was. One of those assistants launched the second span of the Albert Bridge in Brunel's absence; and I believe that to his assistants and his father he is indebted for most of his fame. Be it observed that, essentially, the Albert Bridge is Stephenson's; inasmuch as the tubular principle is the invention of that gentleman. Did not Mr. Stephenson show his superiority in the case of the *Great Eastern* launch, when he was called in at the eleventh hour to aid that work, and did so most effectually?

ACCIDENTS FROM OVER-WINDING.

SIR,—The serious accident which recently took place at Earl Granville's Colliery, in Staffordshire, will awaken mine owners and managers to the importance of using means to prevent that frightful source of accident, over-winding. A correspondent in your last week's impression strongly recommends the adoption of Ogden's self-acting steam-break, and as I believe you will open your columns to the further discussion of the best means of preventing this class of accidents, I beg to send you the experience of another correspondent on the subject.

I am old enough to remember, some fifteen or sixteen years ago, when this subject received in your valuable Journal considerable attention, various plans being proposed to effect the very desirable end of preventing over-winding, and arresting the cage in the shaft in the event of the rope breaking. Since that period I have carefully scrutinised the numerous plans suggested, and the patents obtained, both in this country and on the Continent, and until the appearance of that simple contrivance patented some ten or twelve years ago by Messrs. White and Grant, I was not aware of any apparatus worthy of adoption. Since then several patents have been obtained, embodying in my opinion the main feature of Messrs. White and Grant's invention; but I do not believe there is any plan so cheap, so efficacious, and so simple, as the valuable invention patented by those gentlemen. I think I may safely add that none has saved from instant destruction more human beings. I observe this safety apparatus has for some time past been very properly prominently set forth in your advertising columns.

In conclusion, allow me to state I have used the above apparatus ever since its first appearance, and while I can point to many instances in which it has avoided much loss from breakage of cages and winding machinery, and even saved lives, I have never had an instance in which it failed to act.—Nov. 25.

SAFETY HEAD GEARING.

SIR,—For the benefit of your numerous readers interested in the working of coal, I beg to suggest a mode of constructing the head gearing over shafts, which I feel convinced will effectually prevent all serious accidents from over-winding. My proposition is this:—I construct the head gearing of the ordinary configuration, but in place of making it an immovable fixture to a foundation, I provide the legs nearest the winding-engine with centre pins, and leave the opposite loose. Then let a bar be placed across the rope at a certain height above the skip. The result of this arrangement would be that in case of over-winding the cross-bar on the rope would catch under the cross-timbers of the head frame, and pull the whole frame off the mouth of the shaft, the head frame turning on its inner feet as a centre, whilst the opposite legs, being simply in sockets without being attached, would easily come away. The frame may be made of such weight that its inertia shall overcome the ordinary strain of the rope in proper working, and so prevent motion in it, except in case of over-winding. The expense of applying such a head gear would be comparatively trifling, and as the men would, of course, be ready to jump out immediately the frame began to turn over, injury and loss of life would seldom be heard of.

Leek, Staffordshire, Nov. 16.

C. SLAGO.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIA.

SIR,—An interesting article has lately appeared in the columns of a daily contemporary, in which the writer has thrown out a few well-timed remarks in reference to the growing mania at present pervading Australian society, for the formation and working of gold mining companies. A word or two, irrespective of doubts and failures hitherto attending the endeavours of past gold mining companies, may not in these progressive times be out of place.

Some few years residence and professional engagements, both in Victoria and New South Wales, during which period a considerable portion of my time was devoted to mining, and other investigations connected with the metallurgy of gold and copper, enables me to confirm much that is therein brought forward.

I fully concur with the writer in his views as to the necessity of the public at home receiving with considerable caution statements which may from time to time reach them from the Antipodes. Australia generally, as a promising and rapidly rising country, does not materially differ from the old one in the possession of too many speculators, constantly on the look out for trapping and duping the unwary into every description of impracticable and ruinous schemes. Making, however, all due allowances for this state of matters, the question of mining, not only for gold but other metals and minerals also, under the very favourable conditions presenting themselves throughout the colony generally, cannot, I think, fail to be otherwise than one of considerable interest. If we take into consideration the enormous area of auriferous and mineral-bearing country, embracing the entire length of the great mountain chain, extending over some eleven hundred miles in length, girding the eastern and a portion of the southern coast, commencing westward of Geelong, in Victoria, and extending onwards through the line of Australian Alps towards Moreton Bay, in New South Wales, and covering in its course several hundred

thousand square miles of country as yet scarcely trodden or known by the track of the surveyor or scientific explorer; such knowledge cannot, I think, fail to suggest that the exertions hitherto made by the individual digger in his search for the precious metal has, comparatively speaking, left the ground untouched—the scene of his limited operations being confined to a few local spots and districts only.

I believe there is no person, with or without pretensions to geological acquirements, at all acquainted with the peculiar features of the country entertaining any doubt as to the ultimate yield of mineral wealth and labour and capital can be brought successfully to bear in its development. The experience of continued steady return of gold during the past seven years has done much to strengthen and confirm the opinions of those who have given this subject their consideration. I believe it is now generally admitted that few countries possess the extensive mineral resources as that of one under notice, or opens up finer fields for the investment of capital in mining enterprise.

It is to be regretted that during the blind search for gold, hitherto trusting men only, much that was valuable has been neglected and passed over; but, notwithstanding every disadvantage, most important discoveries in mineral wealth (principally lead, copper, and tin) have been brought to light; and a period is now rapidly approaching when the hitherto hazardous and careless hunt for gold must sober down, and give place to extensive and more perfectly organised plans of mining.

I feel assured this is a subject well worthy the attention of the legitimate speculator, and one which must ultimately realise handsome returns.

Mitcham Common, Nov. 22.

B. N.

HOW TO COLLECT CALLS.

SIR,—The inconvenience of shareholders neglecting to pay calls is not denied; and secretaries are not always so ready to enforce payment as they might be for the interest of the general body of shareholders is also admitted; but it appears that there are persons who threaten proceedings for calls before they are actually due, and thus displease to the shareholders, and at the same time diminish their good feeling towards the company generally. The following circular, dated Nov. 21, has been forwarded to shareholders in a company working a mine in Cardiganshire:—

"Nov. 21.—I must request your very particular attention to the prompt payment of the call due on the 24th inst., as some of the miners have been persuaded to adopt proceedings to recover their pay in arrears; and as I have been only able to procure a lay until the 26th inst., in order to get the call paid, I trust that in order to avoid very serious consequences from non-payment you will be so good as to be punctual in the payment of the call. I must be most unwilling to press any shareholder for the amount of his call, but when the urgency of the case is considered, and the great advantages that will accrue to the mine from the outlay contemplated by the directors in the returns of blende, I feel satisfied that no complaint could arise if the directors should require me to insist on immediate payment."—Nov. 24.

A SHAREHOLDER.

PRACTICAL MINING IN THE CARADON DISTRICT.—No.

GRANITE V. KILLAS.

SIR,—A slight error occurred in my last, which I will thank you to correct in next impression—for "at West Sharp Tor and Phoenix Mines," read "at West Sharp Tor and North Phoenix Mines;" and, for "Now, it will be observed by all miners have noticed what has been quoted in these papers, that the granite in this locality much more congenial for lodes to be found productive in kilns," read "than kilns." *En passant*, I wish to inform Mr. John Roberts, of Schall, that the remarks are confined to this district only; I am not acquainted with any other locality to which the observations are applicable. I am fully aware, from observation, that the mines in Ireland, and the principal mines in the Tavistock and St. Austell districts, are of a different character to that found in this district. I wish, Mr. Roberts, or any other party, to particularly understand that it is to this district only, and no other, that the remarks are confined.

At EAST PHOENIX MINE, the workings have hitherto been chiefly in the kilns; at the bottom level, 160 fms. from grass, to the south of the kilns, the blende is found, as well as in the other mines I have named. I have no doubt, however, that the Whist at East Caradon Mine, where the operations are in granite, a fine discovery has recently been made.

I think I have advanced sufficient evidence to prove that in this district, as I have before observed, the granite is much more congenial for lodes to be found productive than the kilns.—Nov. 23.

A MINE AGENT.

NORTH DOLCOATH—THE DISCOVERY OF SILVER.

SIR,—My father, Capt. W. Thomas, proverbially known in this neighbourhood as matter-of-fact man, having made his statement, is content to leave the discovery of silver to the real discoverer of the valuable deposit of silver in North Dolcoath. After contrasting the lucid statement of definite facts and dates adduced on the one hand with the misty, dateless generalities presented on the other, it can scarcely be doubted in whose favour the verdict will be given.

But as many of your readers will probably not have a consecutive statement of the already published facts before them, I beg to be allowed a short space in your Journal for a concise *resumé* of them, as far as my father is concerned.

The following extracts from Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds' letters, received by my father, must satisfy your readers as to the driving of the cross-cut. On June 3, 1858, they write:—"We are glad that you have discovered that a part of the lode has been allowed to stand to the north of the old level, on South Endral lode." On June 17 they write:—"We think, if you have an opinion that there is more lode further north, or the principal part of the lode is still unexplored, and may be met with by driving a little further, you had better do so, previous to sinking under the shallow adit; but if you think nothing better will be met with in driving north at the deep adit, then you may as well commence sinking under the shallow adit at once."

My father, struck with the appearance of a stone, hastened from one assayer, who knew not its value, to another, who, being accustomed to the assay of silver ores, sold it its value. Having then no idea of the extent of the deposit, and not willing to excite undue expectations, he at once forwarded to Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds notice of an improvement, and then hurried back to the mine to investigate the lode east and west for similar appearances, communicating in like manner his estimate of the value of each successive examination and assay, as detailed in his letter. Capt. Paul, it seems, took a stone broken from the lode, and without saying a word to my father, or getting it assayed, laid it quietly on his mantle-piece. During these proceedings, nor for a long time after, Capt. Paul's name was never mentioned in this neighbourhood in connection with the discovery.

Whatever use Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds may have made, or hope to make, of Capt. Paul's name as the discoverer of silver (for which they have so liberally rewarded him), it is evident that he, or whoever was the writer of the letter bearing his signature, stated related to my father in this matter only as—"He who fishes from me my good name." The closing sneer in Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds' letter will, therefore, be most fully answered by silent contempt.—Tucknham, Nov. 21.

CHARLES THOMAS, Junr.

THE CENTRAL AND NORTH MINERA MINES.

SIR,—In reference to the numerous letters which have of late appeared in your valuable Journal relative to the 15½ tons of the Twelve Apostles Mine ore, purchased by Capt. Dunn, I may state it was sold by him immediately after to the Brymbo Smelting Company in May last, and settled shortly after; I think the price paid for it was 1s. per ton. The 50 tons of Central Minera ore were also purchased by the Brymbo Smelting Company on Aug. 30 last, the produce of which was 77½ per cent., full assay, paid 14s. 2s. 6d. per ton on the mine. There was also a small parcel of carbonate of lead which yielded 57 per cent.; this, I hope, settles the dispute at rest, both as regards the integrity of those assayed, as well as to satisfy the mining world of the facts of the *Deveraux* Pugh, I have at all times performed them with the most scrupulous accuracy, and would scorn the idea of misleading others. I have also found Capt. Dunn perfectly straightforward in his dealings.

Mold, Nov. 23.

WILLIAM ALFRED JENKIN, Late Manager of the Brymbo Lead Smelting-Works.

CASTING OF THE COLOSSAL STATUE OF MENDELSSOHN.—The statue of the late Mendelssohn Bartholdy, modelled by Mr. Bacon, was on Tuesday cast in bronze at the works of Messrs. Robinson and Cottam, Lower Belgrave-place, Finsbury. The method of casting the statue, which is 8 ft. in height, is peculiar, for, while it is to be the practice to cast large statues piecemeal, by an improved plan they are now cast entire. The preparations consisted of a large iron case, bound and riveted together and built on the floor, of such dimensions as to allow the reception of the full length of the statue. Immense furnaces charged with metal were heated to a degree which it would be difficult to define, and at a given signal an opening was made, and truly and literally the liquid fire poured in one vast stream into a large iron cauldron placed for its reception, into which the contents of two other cauldrons from other furnaces were poured, to form the required composition of metal. This immense cauldron of mixed metal, containing nearly two tons, was then raised by machinery and when immediately over the mould it was tilted into a large receiver, communicating with the mould beneath. A wheel was then turned, and immediately there was a gurgling and gushing of the flaming liquid through about 50 channels, conveying simultaneously to every part of the horizontal figure beneath. It was somewhat difficult to watch the skimming process that went on while the metal was in a state of fusion, so that no unsightly excrescences might appear on the surface of the casting. After a lapse of a few minutes the workmen commenced to knock away the frame work of black mould, but it will be a day or two before the statue is completely cleared. It is believed, however, the work was most successfully performed. The quantity of metal used in the statue is about a ton and a half; it will stand eight feet high, and will be elevated on a granite pedestal.

ADCOCK'S ENGINEER'S POCKET-BOOK.—This invaluable annual is one more offered to the engineering profession—that for 1860 being in no way inferior to predecessors. In a pocket-book of medium size so large an amount of information is collected, that the engineer, mechanic, and artisan may always have, so to speak, a library of reference with him. In addition to the information found in an ordinary almanac, and an ample diary and cash account—a week in the opening of the Engineer's Pocket-book contains tables of British weights and measures, and a statement of their value, compared with those formerly in use; the relative value of British and foreign weights and measures; the mensuration of peripheries, surfaces, and solids; statics; geometric data; the laws of motion; force of the wind; chemical data; tables of specific gravities; steam, steam-engine, and railway data; acoustics, mechanical laws, tables of strength and weight of materials; and a vast amount of other information which cannot fail to prove useful, making the work as near perfection as could be hoped for. The Engineer's Pocket-book is a work which no practical man should be without.

The JAPANESE MINERALS, it appears, are more likely to prove a source of commerce than the vegetable productions of that country. The Government has secured the monopoly of copper. Iron abundance in various parts of the empire, and the mines appear to be extensively worked. Wrought-iron and blistered steel are largely manufactured. The metal is hammered into bars of 10 or 12 lbs. each. Coal also a Government monopoly. Hitherto it has only been wrought on the surface, consequently, is not of so good a quality as it might be found deeper. Good coal would, no doubt, be found in mines if worked properly, but it was problematical if the Government would allow it.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

BRYNTAIL MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday.

Mr. J. R. BROWN in the chair.

Mr. W. NICHOLSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved. The accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£243 18 0
Loan	600 0 0
Ore sold	553 15 0 = £1497 18 0
Mine cost, July to September	4267 8 1
Dues	28 14 3
Rent of Dolores House	26 11 3
Loan repaid	607 11 0 = 1144 5 1

Leaving credit balance £ 353 8 5
The balance of liabilities over assets was 3707, 14s. 1d.

The report of the agent was then read, as follows:—

Nov. 23.—The cross-cut in the 10 has been driven 21 ft. south on the lode, which chiefly consists of broken and small quantities of carbonate of lime. The south wall has not been reached. The lode in the mine striking under the 10 contains good stones of ore on the north wall. There is every probability of our effecting a communication with the 25 this week, when drilling east on the lode will be commenced without delay. This level is 14 ft. below the 10, where we are almost certain to drive into a good bunch of lead ore. If so we shall have a great height to stop on it. The stopes are yielding sufficient ore to pay the costs incurred in working them, and leave a small profit. We have about 14 tons of dressed ore in the bin, besides ore in the stuff not dressed, perhaps, altogether, 5 tons more. I feel confident from the indications in the 10 that we shall make discoveries in the 25 that will be satisfactory to the proprietors.—J. ROACH.

The SECRETARY stated, in answer to a question, that they had about 5 fms. more to drive in the 25 to reach the ore ground in the 10. Up to the present time there had been some disappointment with regard to the sale of the barytes, the quality of which was unquestionable. A Liverpool merchant had pronounced it equal, if not superior, to any supplied to the Liverpool market, but suggested the necessity that it should be supplied in a marketable condition.

Mr. H. B. EYE had no doubt that if the barytes were sent to market in a marketable condition, ready purchasers would be found.

Mr. J. P. ROBERTS suggested the propriety of making an experiment with a few tons by rendering it marketable, and thus see if purchasers could be found, rather than to go to the expense of erecting a crushing-mill, and then find it could not be profitably sold.

Mr. CUMBERLAND stated that the barytes could be furnished in any quantity.

Mr. E. B. ROBERTS coincided with the suggestion made by Mr. Roach, that before any experiments were made, it should be ascertained what amount of profit could be realised upon its sale. The SECRETARY, in calling attention to the financial position of the company, said there was a balance in hand of 353s. 8d., less the amount of costs to be paid that day, and there would be the November cost to be paid on Dec. 23, which would amount to 1407s., to which must be added the dues and rent of a house on the mine, making together 2207s., against 2137s. The lead ore would realise about 2007s., but that amount would not be paid in sufficient time to liquidate the costs.

Mr. E. B. ROBERTS would prefer a call being made sufficient to pay off the loan. The SECRETARY said that a call of 2s. 6d. per share would be sufficient to discharge all the immediate liabilities, and had a call been made with an allowance of discount to those who had paid within a specified period it would have exceeded the amount of interest paid for the loan.

Mr. EYE would most certainly object to a larger call than 2s. 6d. per share being made. The amount that would be realised by that call would be quite sufficient to meet all their immediate liabilities, and seeing there was almost a certainty that within a month from the present time they would be in a fine course of ore, a larger amount than that suggested was quite unnecessary for the requirements of the mine. The present position of their undertaking had entirely arisen from the suspension of the operations in the 25, which was done in consequence of the want of air. That difficulty would, however, be obviated, when the development of the mine would be proceeded with uninterruptedly, and with, he had no doubt, compensative results to all interested. The suspension of the 25 was a matter over which they had no control, but in consequence the whole of their operations had, as it were, been kept in abeyance. When the breeze from the 10 was completed, they would have a back of 15 fathoms of good ore ground, as they had gone over 20 fms. in the 10, from whence had been returned and sold 90 tons, and was still producing ore. There were 15 tons now being dressed, and 5 tons in course of dressing, so that the 10 fms. level had not only already produced 110 tons, but there was a deal of ore ground yet to be taken away.

Mr. CUMBERLAND was also most sanguine as to the successful results of the undertaking. Mr. EYE would confidently assert that, but for the hindrance to which he had referred, at the present time their undertaking would have been in a dividend-paying state. The mine was now in a perfect working condition, so that for the future there was nothing to be apprehended.

A call of 2s. 6d. per share was then made, and the committee re-elected.

Mr. EYE thought it was a satisfactory fact, showing the confidence the shareholders had in the success of the undertaking, that there was not a single arrears of call; and he might at the same time state that, while the mine was conducted with the greatest economy, its operations were carried out with the utmost efficiency.

The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TAVY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Threadneedle-street, on November 18.

Mr. WATKINS in the chair.

Mr. T. FULLER (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

The accounts, an abstract of which appeared in the Mining Journal of last week, showed a debit balance of 261, 17s. 7d.

The SECRETARY explained the working of the mine by means of a section. Since the last meeting they had confined their operations to what was deemed the most important point in the mine—the rise in the back of the 56, near the boundary between that and the Lady Bertha Mine. The 46 and east had 30 fms. to reach the boundary of Lady Bertha, which was known to contain a considerable quantity of ore, being all in whole ground. They had also been rising in the back of the 36, in the hope of meeting with the shoot of ore that they had in the 12 fms. level west, adjoining the shaft, but up to the present time they had not met with the desired object. The junction of the two lodes would be reached in about 10 fms. Having already caused such large deposits of ore, he saw no reason why the same results might not occur in Tavy Consols, and possibly might lead to the discovery of the main lode west and north of the 56, which had caused so much anxiety and discussion. That would make Tavy Consols a new mine, and richly remunerate all connected with the undertaking. They had sampled 25 tons of ore for Sept. and Oct., the produce of which was 5½, worth at the present standard 4½. 14s. per ton. Maudie weighed off 204 tons; at present on the mine, 100 tons. The machinery was all in good working order.

The report of the agent was then read, and a report of a subsequent date will be found among the Mining Correspondence.

Capt. USWORTH, in answer to questions, stated that the 40 fms. level was the most important part of the mine. In the rise in the 36 fms. level it was probable that there might be discovered a shoot of ore.

The SECRETARY observed, that if at the junction they met with a course of ore, the mine would be double its present value. Since he was last on the mine they had gone through a course of mauling, and it was quite possible a course of ore would be met with on the other side of the mauling. It was satisfactory to know that at the present time they were in a far more satisfactory position than at the last meeting. The future expenses would not be so great. He was sorry to say that some of the arrears of call were of long standing, and it was for shareholders to deal with those shares by forfeiture or otherwise; but he was strongly of opinion that some decisive step should be adopted to recover those calls.

The report having been approved, and the accounts passed and allowed, a call of 1s. per share was made.

The SECRETARY said that the arrears of call were large, and he should most certainly recommend that some course should be at once adopted with a view to their recovery, or to forfeit the shares.

After some discussion, it was unanimously resolved that the secretary be authorised to hand the names of defaulters to the merchants for the recovery of the arrears of calls. The committee of management was then elected, consisting of Messrs. Jenkins, Stuart, Torkington, and Rhodes.

The SECRETARY then brought forward the matter respecting the captain. The subject had been fully discussed by the committee, who objected to the adoption of any step without the cognizance and authority of shareholders.

Upon the proposition of Mr. JENKINS, seconded by Mr. SMITH, it was resolved that the services of Capt. Goss as agent be dispensed with.—The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Threadneedle-street, on Nov. 18.

Mr. J. JONES in the chair.

Mr. T. FULLER (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed. The accounts, as stated in the Journal of last week, showed a credit balance of 232, 0s. 4d., assuming all calls to be paid.

The SECRETARY then entered into a lengthened explanation of the position of the undertaking, financial and otherwise, and in doing which he congratulated the proprietors upon the favourable change in the general aspect of its affairs. Since the last meeting the adjoining land, to the east, had been secured, and there had also been brought home additional water, by a test 1½ mile in length, at the small cost of 257. That additional stream would enable the mine to be worked to a depth of 150 fms., if required, and prevent the recurrence of a delay similar to that experienced during the past summer. During the ensuing three months large quantities of ore ground would be laid open, which would, in all probability, render the mine self-supporting, if not in a profitable state to the shareholders. The mine was being worked in a most economical manner, and to save the expense of a pitman, Capt. E. USWORTH had hitherto attended to that duty, in addition to his own, without charge.—He (Mr. Fuller) would, therefore, advise his salary to be increased to 8 guineas per month, and he would also be glad to see the works, he remarked that, on the whole, their prospects were very encouraging, and he held out a promise of continuance, and nothing should be wanting on his part to render the mine substantially remunerative.

The report of the agent, Capt. USWORTH, was then read, but another report of a more recent date has since come to hand, and will be found among the Mining Correspondence.

Capt. USWORTH, in answer to questions, stated that the 40 fms. level cast presented every prospect of a rich course of copper ore being shortly opened upon. The driving at that level to reach the south lode was being pushed on with every possible dispatch. The copper ore broken from that lode was worth 15s. to 20s. per ton. The north part of the lode was some back towards the cross-course, where some large pieces of lead ore had been found.

The SECRETARY stated that in the accounts then presented the sale of ore that would that day take place had not been credited. At no previous period had their mine assumed so self-supporting a position as at the present time.

Capt. USWORTH remarked that, so far as the workings and underground operations were concerned, everything was in an effective condition.

The mine was approved, and the accounts passed and allowed.

The CHAIRMAN said their financial position had since last meeting much improved.

After some conversation, a call of 1s. per share was made, and it was resolved that a special general meeting be convened, for the purpose of declaring absolutely forfeited

all shares that shall remain in arrears of call. The committee was then re-elected, with the addition of Mr. Morris.

The SECRETARY had no doubt that, as soon as the forfeiture of shares had taken place, their property would materially enhance in value. The present was a most important juncture in their career; there were three productive lodes, the development of which it was probable would result in discoveries of some importance. Some copper ore taken from the 50 fms. level was of precisely the same description as that in the Frames and Baskets in the 100 fms. level. He thought that in the back of the 30 fms. level they would also have a rich bunch of ore.

The CHAIRMAN fully anticipated that a great change would take place in the mine within the next three months.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

NORTH BULLER MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Amstinfriars, on Tuesday.

Mr. J. E. MATTHEW in the chair.

Mr. EDWARD KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved. The accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£ 54 11 8
Call	403 4 0
Arrears on shares restored	2 10 0 = £405 5 6
Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., July	£150 4 11
Ditto, August	132 0 11
Ditto, September	132 0 11
Travelling expenses, and sundries	18 7 8 = 445 15 1

Leaving credit balance £ 13 10 5

The report of the agent, Capt. J. B. Debridge, Jan., was then read, as follows:—

Nov. 19.—The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. below the 85; the ground in the shaft is a flat kilas, free from quartz, rather hard, but a good channel of rock; we have 8 fathoms yet to sink to reach the 100, which, if the ground continues easy, will require 4½ to 6 months—sinking by nine men, at 25s. per fathom. In the 100 we purpose driving north and south to cut the two lodes, about 5½ to 7 fms. apart—the tin lode to the north, and copper lode to the south. The 78 is driven west of the shaft about 27 fms., through a lode from 1 to 9 or 12 inches wide, mostly yielding copper ore and blende, with quartz. During the past week we have cut a little cross-course, 2 in. wide, which yielded the 3 fms. lode was again cut to the right about 6 to 8 in. wide, yielding stones of rich yellow copper ore, with blende; the ground is still favourable—driving by four men, at 25s. per fathom. We purpose the continuance of this level west with all speed towards the cross-course, or to intersect any other lode by driving. The new western shaft is sunk 7 fms. 2 ft. below the surface, in a fine channel of ground; we purpose sinking this shaft with six men on or near the great cross-course, about which in all the north and south mines the parallel lodes yielded large quantities of copper ore; about this shaft we have a lode which may be cut at the 20 or 30 fms. levels to prove its value. We purpose sinking this shaft to the 100, and putting up a horse-wheel; we are sinking the shaft 16½ fms. for a red and silver kilas, if required, and white-shaft and footway one end. We purpose during the coming quarter to sink the engine-shaft by nine men, at a cost of 42s. per month; the new western shaft by six men, at 26s. per month; to drive the 78 by four men, at 15s. per month; smith, 3s. 10s.; lander, 2s. 2s.; filler, 2s. 2s.; carpenter, 1s. 10s.; sawyers, 2s. 1s.; whim drawing, 1s.; enginemen, 10s.; sundry items, 3s.; pitwork, 1s. 1s.; bills, including timber for the new shaft, 35s. to 40s.; 160s. per month for the next three months will meet our expenses. The engine and pitwork are in a good state of working, and about 4½ fms. of pumps will put us to the 100 fms. level: before arriving at that point we expect some change in the ground, and also in the lode.

Mr. RAWLINSON, on behalf of Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, brought forward a claim for 48s., which, after some discussion, was referred to the committee of management.

A SHAREHOLDER observed that he was glad—and he had no doubt his co-adventurers were of the same opinion—the committee had directed to be carried out the recommendations of Capt. Charles Thomas and Rowe, and was pleased to find that so much progress had been made in sinking the west shaft, which, according to the report, was down about 7 fms. from surface. He hoped the sinking of that shaft would be continued without interruption, as he had no doubt that the sinking of it on the cross-course would produce very satisfactory results.

Mr. MORRIS agreed with the decision to which the committee had come to carry out the suggestions of Capt. Charles Thomas and Rowe. As to the outlay of 3000s. or 4000s. which is getting nearly under the hammer, he had no objection to the sale of the mine, therefore, come lightly upon the shareholders.

The SECRETARY wished to call the attention of shareholders to an important feature in the reports of Capt. Charles Thomas and Rowe, which was the change of ground that was required in the bottom of the engine-shaft, and when they examined the ground they each intimated that it was changing as the sinking was being prosecuted. The country was now a very flat kilas, and free from quartz; and, though hard, it was in a good channel of ground. The cutting of a small cross-course in the 78 was rather an important feature. He should recommend that a small cross-cut be put on the cross-course in the 78 north, to cut the tin lode open on the 85. The prospects of the mine fully warranted the proposed further outlay, and he trusted, as he sincerely believed, shareholders would meet with success.

The accounts were passed and allowed, and the report approved.

The SECRETARY wished, before the call was made for the further development of the mine, to introduce a subject of some importance, and that was the large amount of arrears. One shareholder, holding one-fourth of the mine, was in arrears on old calls the sum of 256s. 6s., and it would be for the advantage at the present meeting to pass such a resolution as would meet the case. To that end, the committee would recommend that a petition be filed in the Stannaries Court against shareholders in arrears of calls.

After some discussion, upon the proposition of Mr. RAWLINSON, seconded by Mr. HALL, it was unanimously resolved that a petition be filed in the Vice-Warden's Court against all shareholders in arrears of call. A call of 10s. per share was made.

Several letters were then read from local holders, concurring in the course adopted by the committee, who were also large holders, with regard to the future development of the mine, and expressing the utmost confidence that since the sinking of the shaft had commenced there would ultimately be realised the most satisfactory results.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman, committee, and secretary having been passed, the proceedings terminated.

WHEAL ARTHUR MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Threadneedle-street, on Thursday.

Mr. HENRY FOOTE in the chair.

Mr. THOMAS WATSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed, the agent's report, and statement of accounts, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£ 55 16 0
Calls received	581 10 0 = £637 6 0
Mine cost, three months, ending Oct.	£590 11 10
Merchants' bills	29 6 0
Committee and secretary	35 3 6 = 584 1 4

Leaving credit balance £ 53 4 8

Nov. 22.—The south engine-shaft, on the Calstock Consols lode, is quite complete to the 10 below adit, and plant. We have again just commenced sinking below this level, the ground being favourable, and has a very congenial appearance for the production of mineral; the lode at the bottom of the shaft is at the present point small, composed of prill, broken, mauling, and spots of ore. The 10, west of shaft, is extended 7 fms. 3 ft., adit; the lode in this adit has a very kindly appearance, indeed, being about 1 foot wide, composed chiefly of mauling, with some good stones of ore. There are several veins or droppers some short distance to the north, which are dipping towards the lode, and as soon as they fall together we have no doubt whatever but a great improvement will be found in the lode; this end is letting down a large quantity of water, and as soon as we cut the cross-course, which is a few fathoms before us, it will drain the adit level, when we shall be in a position to stop away the ore below the bottom of the level. The adit, pulley, &c., are all complete from machine to shaft, chains fixed and working, which is a great advantage. The adit level is now being driven in a very particular change to inform you of the lode just now being divided into small branches, caused by a cross-course; we are, however, now getting away from it, and the lode again forming its regular course, carrying some fine stones of ore. The adit end was driven about 7 fms. when we interested a large cross-course; after passing through it the lode was again met with, and found to be very much improved both in appearance and character, being from 12 to 15 in. wide, worth from 8s. to 10s. per fm., consisting of prill, quartz, mauling, and blende, and some yellow copper ore, some of which we have forwarded for inspection; this is a parallel lode, 12 fms. south of the old lode, from which the large cross-courses, indeed, as to believe that something of great importance will shortly be laid open here. From the very favourable appearance of this lode we have decided on drawing the water out of the old mine, and to drive a cross-cut south in the 10 to intersect it; the distance we shall have to drive, from the plan, will be from 12 to 15 fms. Economy shall be observed as heretofore in every branch connected with the necessary development of this mine. We intend sampling about 40 tons of ore on Friday next.

F. C. HARTUP, T. CAPTAIN.

Mr. PETER WATSON remarked that in the report the captain proposed to drive a cross-cut from the 10, but he thought it would be better to drive it from the 20, as they would have more back. He had long recommended the exploration of the great south lode, and it was since they had been working towards that lode that they had made the discovery which looked so well.

Mr. MITCHELL could not see that the anticipations held out at the end of last year had been realised, and thought very little work had been done, considering the money that had been expended.

Mr. PETER WATSON said, if Mr. Minton looked at the whole of the work that had been done, and compared it with the money spent, he would see that the work had been done very cheaply. To the mode in which the mine had been worked, he need only say that it was inspected by Capt. Davy of Carn Brea, and his opinion was to drive the cross-cut south, and effect certain other work, which recommendation had been carried out. They had driven through some good ore ground, and were now approaching the ore ground on the Calstock Consols lode. In reply to a question, he said they had done nothing towards sinking the south engine-shaft.

A SHAREHOLDER asked what part of the mine the stones of ore upon the table came from?

Mr. WILLIAM WATSON said that the captain put out a cross-cut from the level, and at only 7 fms. the great south lode was cut—that was on Monday afternoon.

Mr. MITCHELL said that he was very much interested in their prospects were such that they might go on with the mine with confidence or not.

Mr. PETER WATSON thought two opinions could not exist upon that point; the mine was looking better than it had for the last three years.

The report and accounts were then unanimously passed.

The CHAIRMAN said the next question for consideration was their finances. The committee had given the subject their careful attention, and thought a 2s. call was required. He would, therefore, move that a call of 2s. per share be made.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. PATEL proposed that notice be, and the same is hereby, given to all shareholders in arrears of calls made prior to this date, that unless they pay the sums respectively due from them on or before Dec. 15, creditors of the adventure seeking for payment of their claims will be referred to them for settlement thereof, or proceedings will be taken in the Stannaries Court to enforce the payment thereof.

Mr. STROCKER said that a similar resolution was passed at the last meeting, and not acted upon. He thought that no resolution should be put on the books unless it was intended to carry it out.

The CHAIRMAN said it would be acted upon in this instance; and it was then unanimously carried.

Mr. W. Watson had no doubt that the calls would come in before the date named. The

rest of the discovery had already brought in many arrears of call, and no doubt, now their prospects were better, shareholders would be more willing to pay their calls.

The committee and auditors were re-elected; thanks voted to the Chairman and to Capt. Harper, and the meeting separated.

ALTEN and QUENANGEN MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, New Broad-street, on Thursday.

Mr. J. L. LAUCHEUR (Chairman of the board) presided.

Mr. EDWARD J. COLE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. WOODFALL (a director) then read the appended report of directors:—

The directors beg to present the audited accounts for the year ending March 31 last, showing a profit on the operations of 283, 17s. 9d., thus reducing the amount at the debit of profit and loss account to 1981, 7s. 10d. The assets of the company abroad, independent of the mines, smelting works, machinery, and buildings, in cash, goods, stores, and materials, valued at cost prices on March 31 last, amounted to 8295, 9s. 2d., and the liabilities over assets in England amounted to 1430, 12s. 9d.

The prospects of the mines since the early part of the year have materially improved, and the produce has gradually increased, as will be seen by the following monthly estimates:—April, 187 tons of ore, 13,165 copper; May, 227 tons, 14,165 copper; June, 227 tons, 14,305 copper; July, 249 tons, 15,400 copper; Aug., 236 tons, 18,010 copper; Sept., 254 tons, 18,250 copper; total, 1390 tons, 93,325 copper, against 1297 tons, 69,729 copper in the same period of last year, being an increase of 23½ tons of fine copper.

Although the particulars of the disbursements incurred in producing this increased quantity of copper have not yet come to hand, the directors venture to state that on the reductions which have taken place abroad since the last meeting the general expenditure will be less than in the preceding year.

The copper received during this summer has been disposed of at the highest market price for best selected copper—110s. 10s. per ton—and shows that its high character is still maintained. As regards the mines, at Alten they promise a continuance of their present yield, whilst the recent discovery of the lode below the slide at the Old Mine warrants the directors expressing a confident opinion that permanent returns may be relied upon. A new deep adit has, therefore, with the sanction of the board, been authorised, and has been commenced this summer, which will come several fathoms under the present deepest working, and will enable the operations to be more economically and advantageously carried on.

At Quenangen the prospects are highly encouraging, and the directors have caused to be removed a large number of the miners from workings at the Halpa Mine to explore the lodes at this place. The result of this step has already been very successful, as it has not only led to the opening out of lode E more rapidly, but enabled exploratory workings to be undertaken at other places, the returns from whence promise to add to the present satisfactory produce of these mines.

After the frequent disappointments experienced the directors would scarcely feel warranted in expressing a sanguine opinion of the future, but seeing that the monthly production has greatly increased, that the whole of the establishment is in perfect working order, and that the operations are being carried on with a due regard to economy, whilst a high price will always be obtained for the copper, they cannot hesitate to state that the chances of successful results being secured henceforward appear more certain than at any former period.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, had much pleasure in congratulating the shareholders upon the greatly improved position of their affairs—present and prospective. Since the last meeting the prospects of the mines had undergone a material change for the better, and the returns had for some time been steadily increasing. To such an extent, indeed, had the produce increased, that in six months of the present year—from April to September—there had been raised 1390 tons of copper ore, while in the corresponding period of the previous year there had been raised but 1297 tons, giving an increase of 23½ tons of fine copper, and from that period up to the present time similar satisfactory results are expected to be realised. During the whole of that period, too, the expenditure had been less than in the preceding year, and the loan, which in March, 1858, amounted to 14,300s., at the present time was only about 9000s.

If they continued to proceed in the same satisfactory way they had every reason to hope and expect that before they again met the whole of that loan would be altogether annihilated—indeed, they had at present on hand 89 or 90 tons of copper, which could be safely estimated as being worth 9000s. Therefore, in conclusion, to move that the report be adopted.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. WOODFALL stated that they had on hand about 10,000s. worth of copper; in fact, the assets at Alten would cover all the company's debts; and, therefore, their solvency was unquestionable.

The CHAIRMAN observed, as they were now raising so much ore it was probable that at the beginning of the year there would be sufficient funds to meet supplies, and thus render the company independent of their bankers, and at the same time exempt them from interest.—A unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors having been accorded, the proceedings terminated.

WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday.

Mr. S. W. DAVIES in the chair.

Mr. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, together with the report of the agent and the statement of cash account, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£229 5 0
Ore sold	750 1 8 = £1009 6 8
Labour cost, three months, to Sept.	£750 5 7
Merchants' bills paid	109 0 6
Office expenses	25 13 3
Discount on ore bills	0 8 9 = 885 5 1

Leaving credit balance at bank £123 18 7

Nov. 19.—We have extended the 65 to come under Danke's shaft, and commenced to rise to communicate to the 55. The lode generally in the 65 driving is unproductive, although passed under the run of tin in the 45, but it appears that run of tin and copper is shifted to the east instead of the west. The prospects of the mine are, therefore, after following the shaft to the 55 we must continue the 66 east, where we are likely to meet with tin and copper. The 55 east is very much improved the last few days for copper; the lode is 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. is good ore; if it continue it will brighten our prospects. We have extended our north cross-cut in the 55 fms. level 33 fms. towards the north lode, but the ground here has been slow to drive, being of a tough twisty character. Our returns for tin will not be great until we discover and open out richer portions of the lode. Notwithstanding this falling off, I think it will only be temporary.—J. WOOD.

The CHAIRMAN, by the aid of the plan, explained the points in the mine where their operations had been carried on. They had been hoping for success in the 65 fms. level below Danke's shaft; but their anticipations were not yet realised. The tin had, it appeared, shifted to the east instead of the west. Capt. Webb, however, was present, and would answer any question that might be put to him.

Mr. RICHARDSON asked how long it would take to make the communication with Danke's shaft?—Capt. WEBB: Two months.

Mr. MURCHISON understood Capt. Webb to state that, although they had ore a good part of the distance they had driven, they could not take it away until they had communicated. How much per fathom was the ground worth?

Capt. Webb said the ground was worth 4s. per fm.; but they must communicate before they could get it away for sale.

The CHAIRMAN: What sort of ground are you going through in the cross-cut to the copper lode?—Capt. WEBB: A very kindly kilas; harder than I should like it to be for time, but not too hard for mineral.

The CHAIRMAN said it might be worthy of remark that in Par Consols they were driving towards the West Par boundary.

and surface works being completed, our cost will now be confined entirely to the development of the mine, which I estimate will require about 1000. per month. Last month we sunk 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. in the shaft, making the depth 22 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., since which we have sunk about 1 in. more, making the total depth 23 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., leaving 6 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. more to sink to reach the 30, at which point we propose driving cross-cuts north and south, to intersect the different lodes. During the sinking of this shaft two lodes have been cut through, underlying north, one nearly 2 ft. and the other about 10 in. wide, composed of mudstone, spar, iron, &c. It is gratifying to inform you that yesterday we cut another lode in the bottom of the shaft, underlying south, from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, having a very favourable appearance indeed, consisting of mudstone, quartz, pease, blende, and small sprigs of copper ore, letting out a large quantity of water. The intersection of these lodes, coupled with the locality in which the mine is situated, and the very general strata (being strongly mineralised), induce me to believe that this will ultimately prove a good and lasting mine.—F. C. HARPUR.

The SECRETARY stated that since the books of the company had been placed in his hands by Mr. Sharp, the late secretary, he had gone through the receipts and expenditure from the commencement of the undertaking, and had found every item correctly defined and accounted for, and charged as per the balance-sheets. He was, moreover, glad to say that there was now not a single merchant's account of any kind for materials supplied to the mine up to the date of the balance-sheet but what was charged.

The accounts were then passed and allowed, and the report approved.

The SECRETARY then read a letter from Capt. F. C. Harpur, the agent, to the effect that he was willing to reduce his salary two guineas per month, until such time as the operations had become more extended.

The appointment of Mr. Edward King as secretary having been unanimously confirmed, it was resolved that all shares in arrears of call be forfeited, but subject to restoration if the same be paid within 14 days.

Mr. PETER WATSON had recently visited the mine, and he had no doubt that, if it be developed with that economy which had characterised the present management, ultimately success would be attained. The discoveries in the neighbouring mines augured well for Great Caradon.

The SECRETARY, referring to the financial position of the mine, stated that a call of 3s. per share were made it would pay off the liability and leave sufficient funds for the coming quarter. The position of the mine he considered highly satisfactory. The channel of kilns was everything that could be desired. Several practical agents had inspected the mine, and from the character of the ground and the component parts of the lode it was their unanimous opinion that it only required depth to make Great Caradon a profitable mine. In three months from the present time the shaft would be down to the 30, and cross-cuts put out to cut the north and south lodes, and he trusted, as he sincerely believed, that eventually success would be ensured.

A call of 3s. per share was then made.

The committee of management was elected, with a remuneration of two guineas per month, consisting of Messrs. H. G. Sharp, J. E. Mathew, Norden, and Peter Watson.

It was unanimously resolved that the offer of Capt. Harpur to reduce his salary two guineas per month be accepted, and that the thanks of the meeting be given him for his able management of the mine.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been unanimously accorded, the proceedings terminated.

MINING DISTRICTS OF SOUTH DEVON.—No. VII.

Brook Wood Mine, as stated in my last, adjoins Wheal Emma on the east. It consists of two parts; the eastern part, or old Wheal Emma, or Brook Mine, on the lands of Mr. Jacob Rowlands (formerly belonging to the late Mr. John Phillips), and the western part, made up of that portion of the original Macclesfield sett, cut off by the line drawn through Brook Wood, drawn from the north corner of Crabby to the west corner of Willow Plot. The great cross-course is in this part of the sett, in a small transverse valley between the two mines. The Brook Mine is divided into 4000 shares, which originally belonged to the shareholders in the Macclesfield Mine *pro rata*; the old Wheal Emma, or Brook Mine, on Mr. Rowland's land, not being then included. This was subsequently purchased from Mr. Robins by the Brook Wood adventurers, it is said, for 7000l.; and the whole is now included under the Brook Wood Mine.

The old Wheal Emma, or Brook Mine, on the same lode as Wheal Emma, is down to the depth of 10 fms. below the 32, from which point a cross-cut has recently been driven north without much success. The 46-ft. wheel now pumping at Wheal Emma was erected for the purpose of working this part of the sett; but as the prospects were not very bright, and it was required for Wheal Emma, it was disconnected from this point and applied to the latter. When the new 50-foot wheel, now in course of erection at that mine, is completed, the Brook wheel will be free to be applied to the purposes of its own mine. It is not, however, probable, when this is the case, that the working of the old mine will be resumed; but it is more likely that attention will be directed to the western part of the sett, adjoining Wheal Emma, between the boundary of that mine and the cross-course, where a course of ore is proved to exist. The expense of sinking a shaft at this point, almost on a certain course of ore, will be comparatively trifling; for the present line of rods from the 46-foot wheel to Wheal Emma engine-shaft will be available, as far as required, without any alteration. These rods belong to the Emma adventurers, but will no doubt be purchased by Brook Wood. This position of the western part of Brook Wood sett, with regard to the adjoining ore ground of Wheal Emma, gives the sett, no doubt, some considerable value, which has long been appreciated by the principal shareholders. Indeed, it is understood that one condition made by the Brook Wood adventurers on hiring their wheel to the Emma adventurers was that certain levels should be continued by the latter towards their eastern boundary; not that such stipulation has probably at all influenced the working of the Emma Mine, inasmuch as since the ore ground extends in that direction, the levels must have been continued towards that point under any circumstances.

It is not easy to speak with any certainty of the prospects of this sett east of the cross-course. The past experience of trials at the old Brook Mine is not promising. It is considered by many, however, that the workings here are much too far north, and that explorations further south would lead to very different results. If the prospects on the east side of the cross-course should at all equal those on the west, there can be no doubt that Brook Wood is destined to be an important mine, and, probably, far surpass Wheal Emma.

A year or so ago, when it was found that the ore in Wheal Emma was dipping east, it appears that Mr. Robins proposed the amalgamation of the Emma and Brook Wood setts, which was declined by the principal shareholders in the former mine. If the terms proposed were not immoderate or unreasonable, the good policy of this refusal does not seem clear.

Wheal TRENT adjoins Wheal Emma on the west, on the same lode, being the western part of the original Macclesfield sett: it is similarly divided into 4000 shares. Little has been done here; only an adit level driven west on the lode, probably some 40 or 50 fms. The lode in this sett, as in the western part of Wheal Emma, becomes hard and capelly, having more the character of a tin than a copper lode. No works have been done here lately, nor does it seem to be the intention to prosecute the concern further at present, as at the last meeting, on Feb. 9, it was resolved—"That the balance in hand be returned to the adventurers."

The **Wheal EMMA EXTENSION** sett consists of a large tract of country three miles long from east to west, and containing an area of about 4000 acres. It includes almost the whole of Lord Macclesfield's property in the neighbourhood, and was granted, in 1855, for 21 years, at 1-15th of the produce (not the profits) to the shareholders of the old Macclesfield sett. In order to apportion it among the holders of shares in three mines (Emma, Brook Wood, and Treby), into which this sett had been carried, each of which consists of 4000 shares, the Extension sett was divided into 12,000 shares, one share being allotted to the holder of each share in any of these three mines. At a meeting on March 6, 1856, the shares were thus allotted, it being at the same time declared that from that date the sett constituted an independent mine, the shares of which should pass separately.

Of such an extensive tract, on which but few trials have been made, it is impossible to say much. **RUNNIFORD COMBE Tin Mine**, which was worked a few years ago, and with which Capt. Martin Dunn (now of North and Central Miners) was at some time connected, lies to the north-west of Wheal Emma, on a parallel north lode, about ½ mile further up the Brook valley. It is reported to be a not unprosperous speculation.

The **KING OF DART**, on the west bank of the river, opposite the Queen, on the same lode, is on the property of the Rev. Wm. Heberden, and in the parish of Buckfastleigh. An adit level has been driven here for a short distance from the river into the hill; a little way in a winze has been sunk on this from surface, and continued 83 fathoms below the adit. In the adit and winze some promising copper has been met with. A wheel-pit has been excavated with the intention of erecting a wheel for the purpose of working this sett. The project was not at the time prosecuted, but it is said to be now in contemplation to carry it out. The prospects here are far superior to those at the Queen, for the stratum is different, and much more congenial.

The **KING OF DART** is on the south of the King, lower down the river, on the same property, and in the same parish. The only work here is an adit level driven into the hill in search of some lodes.

SOUTH PLAIN WOOD is an abandoned mine, north of the Queen, higher up the river. Some years ago promising stones of ore were raised from the mine, and an immense "scream" made about it, resulting in the raised end—the bagging of no small sum in premiums by the promoters. It is on the land of the Rev. Henry Wrey, of Holne Park, and Mr. Kitson.

HEATHEN.—In the last paper, on Wheal Emma, Captain Dunstan's name was given as "Thomson." It should have been Capt. Robert Dunstan.

WHAT IS SAID AND DONE AT THE "CORNER."

The Share Market has not been so active during the past week as seen for some time previous; still there is no apprehension that the activity will continue, as constant enquiries for shares are well maintained, which cannot be obtained without a reasonable price for negotiation. Several heavy share dealings have been transacted, whilst many of these usually dealt in have been in fair request; at the same time, there has been great business with some which were anxiously sought for within the last fortnight.

WEST CARADON shares have advanced, and in greater demand since last notice. **EAST HAWKES** shares are something firmer. **BULLER** and **HARSH** shares have been dealt in, whilst shares in the **UNITED MINES** have receded, and more freely offered. **NORTH DOWNS** and **ALFRED CONNORS** shares changed hands, the latter at an advance, in consequence of an improvement. **MARGERY**, **WHEAL GENTLES**, and **CALSTOCK CONSOLES** shares have found buyers. **MARGARET** and **WEST HAWKES** shares are flatter. An enquiry for **PATRY WOOD** shares sprung up a few days since, from a report of an improvement at the mine; but it had not been maintained. **WHEAL ARTHUR**, **DEANE WALLS**, and **DEVON BURRA BURRA** shares have been sought for, from reported improvements in the respective mines. **EAST RUSSELL** shares, which were freely sought for this day week at advancing prices, have experienced the usual tendency on a sudden rise—a rapid decline. **EAST CARADON** shares have also declined, but without any apparent cause. No change having taken place in the mine, it may be readily presumed that on the result of the week's operations becoming generally known an upward movement will follow.

At **GREAT RETALLACK** meeting a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made; and the dissatisfaction which previously existed has now been arranged by the future management of the mine being conducted in London. **MAIRIE VALLEY**: "My visit here was rewarded with a sight of some very large piles of ore at surface and underground, some rather dry, with good ore mixed up with the matrix, which renders it rather troublesome to separate. They were very busy dressing. The mine is making profits, and a prospect of continuing to do so." Another correspondent states—"The mine continues to improve, and the next sale will be the largest they have yet had. They have splendid machinery, which will enable them to get a fair quantity of very good ore, and will do so for some time to come, and there are points coming off shortly which will, in all probability, advance the value of the mine." At **DEVON BURRA BURRA MINE** (Tavistock) they have cut a very good lode for lead at the shaft, which will turn out full to some extent. It is intended to sink a little deeper, and then drive south and south on its course; and should the lode continue as good as at present they will soon be able to pay costs. (The discovery is represented to have improved in value since the above was written.) **SORTRIDGE CONSOLES** continues to look promising for further improvement, in the eastern part of the mine especially. The ore parts of the lode in the 62 and 40 are of more value than officially estimated, at least in my opinion.

At **DEANE WALLS**, in the back of the 70 there is an important improvement for copper; this lode was out a few months since, when great expectations were anticipated, but in consequence of some heavy rain which have taken place, it is stated that a new shaft from surface will be necessary. At **WHEAL ARTHUR**, in driving through the cross-course in the adit level, on the eastern side, the lode is found of a promising character, producing good stones of ore. **WHEAL EDWARD** is looking dull, but there are hopes of improvement. At **EAST GUNNIS LAKE** the workings are likely to be improved by better quality ore. The 30 end is not yet through the sluice-course, still there is ore in it. The tin from Chisney Rock lode is not likely to turn out so much as expected. **HAWKES** is looking very promising indeed; they have a fine course of ore in the 40 end east; this level has been driven through a lode above 40 fms. in length, varying from 4 to 6 tons of ore per fm. The prospect is most encouraging. The 50 end is now being strongly oxidised, showing the near approach to a mineralised lode.

At **WHEAL MARY EMMA** the lode at the shaft still continues large, and producing good work for tin; it is now the whole length of the shaft. **GREAT CHANNIS** is improving; the lode at the new shaft is large, and producing ¾ to 4 tons per fm. There is a very good lode in the winze, 10 fms. west of the shaft, and likely for further improvement. At **GREAT HEWAS** they have intersected a very promising lode for tin in the 76 cross-cut, which being whole to the surface may open a new mine in that part of the sett. A fine discovery is anticipated, for which object the cross-cut is being continued. At **TOLCARRN** the prospects continue very cheering in the adit level, and should the lode hold down there is very little doubt of the mine becoming a profitable one. At **NEW WHEAL FRANCES** they have cut the lode in the deep adit level, and found it worth 25f. per fm., with every prospect of further improvement. **STRAY PARK** continues to hold out great promise in the deeper levels. They have a very valuable course of tin in a winze sinking below the 170. **SOUTH CHENYEN** is improving in the deeper levels, the ore being of a richer quality, and there is considerable reason to hope that it will yet become a paying mine. They have intersected a good tin lode in the 32, in the new south adit level, and are continuing to look remarkably well in the deeper levels. At the engine-shaft there is a lode worth full 7 tons per fm. The 116 cut is nearly as productive, and the same level west is worth 2½ to 3 tons. **GREAT WHEAL BOST** has now become a very productive mine, there being very rich courses of ore in the 90 and 100. The stopes and winzes are producing from 6 to 10 tons of ore per fm., while in the 90, west of Moy's bottom, the lode is worth full 20 tons per fm. **WHEAL GRENVILLE** continues to look very promising for a good mine, there being a very encouraging lode at the bottom of the engine-shaft, being of rich quality ore, with prospects of an early discovery. There is a good lode in the 90 east, and other points of the mine are looking very satisfactory.

By an oversight in last week's Notice, it was represented that **EAST WHEAL METAL** and **PENPRAZE** had sold on the 7th 2774l. 13s. 8d. worth of tin, and the cost to have been upwards of 5000l., which brought a loss of 3000l. on the month's working, and it was not likely that the returns would be increased during the next month. These observations were intended as applicable to **GREAT WHEAL VOR**; for, in fact, East Wheal Metal and Penpraze are worked in conjunction with, and under the name of, New Wheal VOR, which mine is looking remarkably well, and more than paying cost. They have a rich lode just discovered in the 30, on what is known as the **Hawke's lode**. Enough tin ground is now laid open to increase the returns, and in a few months to place it in the list of dividend mines.

At **GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE** meeting, on Monday, the shares which were relinquished about nine months since having remained in a state of abeyance, are now merged to the company, and the mine now consists of 1798 shares. They have a fine lode for tin in the 36, east of Paynter's shaft. Blueburrow lode is also looking well; indeed, the whole of the mine is looking admirable. The clearing and securing the recent run is progressing very satisfactorily. The clearing of the "count-house" is much advanced, and the adit level of the mine is being continued. The proceedings of the day one of joy and mirth. The Carmichael lode, which is so productive in this mine, is now within a few fathoms of Wheal Bithney sett, which property is stated to have been recently taken up by a very influential and respectable company of local shareholders.

WENBORN CONSOLES is improved at both Bishop's and Hill's shafts in the bottom levels going west. This is an important feature, as it goes to prove that the tin lodes of this district continue in depth. **WHEAL FUSION**: The lode in the 20 is still improving, and now worth 40f. per fm. There is no mistake in this being a first-rate discovery. In addition to this, the lode in the 10 west is improved, being now ½ ft. wide, all of which is good work for tin. There is no doubt but this is a fresh discovery. In addition to the bunch seen in the 20, the ground is very favourable for driving. The stopes in the back of the 10 never looked better; in fact, there is not a mine in the neighbourhood with better prospects of success.

From **Mr. JAMES CROFTS**:—In order to cultivate a taste for any art or science a great amount of perseverance is necessary in observing the events or symptoms which when properly adjusted make up a whole; and both tact and intelligence must be brought to bear so as to make what is written not only useful but practical. From week to week the writer essays a description of the events of most note on the Mining Market; but they are now become so multifarious and stirring that the pen, as well as the attention, flags in endeavouring to give a faithful account of them. Probably there has never been a period in the history of mining when more improvements, and some of them of a remarkable character, have taken place in various mines in Cornwall, Devon, and Lancashire, events which augur that the science of mining is making progress on a scale unknown in former times, and that it is no longer a mere speculative idea, but a palpable reality, that within the last six or nine months there have been numbers of mines which have suddenly added from 50 to 200 per cent. to their previous value, and, in consequence of their minimum condition occurring at a period of dullness, the then buyers have been enriched by not merely profits from realising at the best moment, but by large bonuses, instead of waiting to see their property recede in value, and then rushing eagerly into the market as sellers, and depressing their own stocks, as too frequently occurs on the part of lucky holders. A striking case, and apposite to the argument in hand, occurred recently, where a large number of shares in a Welsh lead mine were bought at ¼ per share and sold at 9; the sequel being that the holder, refusing to sell, having probably listened to the advice of interested parties, instead of to his broker, who had no interest to serve but his clients, the shares remain on hand at a reduction of nearly 40 per cent. This instance is given as an illustration, and it is hoped it may operate on the minds of other holders of shares bought at a low price to embrace every favourable opportunity to realise a handsome profit on any and every description of mining shares; and, moreover, to resolve the habit into a maxim as likely to hold good at all times.

Some degree of disappointment has been created amongst the shareholders of **CATRENS** and **JACK COCKS**, by a call of 4s. per share certainly large in proportion to the price of the share; but if a question is raised it is a relative one. At no very remote period this mine was in absolute difficulties, and borrowed upon its lease from a wealthy shareholder. The stability of the share list, coupled with an energetic management, however, soon brought it into a paying condition, aided also by the favourable development of the lead lode below the deep adit; and to prosecute this lode that which was never originally contemplated became a matter of necessity, the application of steam-power. At the four-monthly meeting, held on Nov. 15, the accounts showed a balance in hand from the workings of 1384l.; and the statement of assets and liabilities showed the liquidation of the mortgage debt, and, consequently, the ownership of the lease, and all dues merging to the company for its whole term. The call of 4s. per share, added to the balance, gives nearly 1600l., and places the concern on a perfectly safe footing; nothing being now wanting to complete success and dividends beyond a continuation of the ore, the captain in his report stating that "depth only is required to bring the mine into a dividend state." The **CENTRAL MINERS** question appears to be resolving themselves into an adjustment, and the writer takes credit to himself for having been the origin of an enquiry which must result in the elicitation of truth, and thus dispel a cloud of reports which have been already broken from the measures of the mine and the **NORTH MINERS**. It is a pretty general opinion that an authorised report by an independent agent would prove all that is required to place the affairs of these mines in a satisfactory position before the public.

A new lead mine, called **CYRACOCK** (adjoining the Vale of Towry), has been located in the office of Mr. Field, Crown Court, Threadneedle-street, in 5000 shares. It is in the embryo state as to price, and, as the writer believes, a sound concern, in few hands at present, and all costs hitherto having been defrayed by the nucleus of the proprietary will come to new adventurers in a state perfectly free from risk or proximate calls. It is reported to have been already broken from the adit level, and it is stated on authority to be already nearly paying its cost. The Journal will probably give some particulars of the *locus in quo* of the mine in its columns of this week, with a fair quotation for the shares, on which point the writer is not informed. The mine called **GREEN WOOD**, situated in the highly favourable district of Looe, and presenting for a young concern decidedly favourable attributes as to lodes and the quality of the ores, was, on its introduction a month or so since, received by the public with great favour, in consequence of which, and probably for no other reason, it has been subjected to some unworthy attacks, on the ground that some "party, or parties, had worked the shares by indirect means to a premium." The bona fide reputation of the mine can give it its being in the market beyond its fair value, however, the successive reports from it; and on Monday last one of most favourable and encouraging character was received, substantiating its value as a perfectly fair and honest speculation, giving confidence to

the shares, and creating a demand for any number, at little below their late price; and, therefore, the present shareholders should not attempt to sacrifice their property until they have more authentic reasons than have yet been given for doing so. **EAST WHEAL RUSSELL** shares have again had a rapid flight upwards, and as rapid a one downwards; the difference between one point and the other in about a week representing upwards of 12,000l. some part of some pockets into others, but chiefly, as it would appear, on the market itself. The patient shareholders in the meantime submit cheerfully to another call of 7s. per share, making 29,000l. paid up. The salary of the secretary was increased; the costs and office expenses are about 5000l. per month, and against this item of costs (for three months 1452l.), ores were sold in the same period amounting to 2957l. only. There is matter for reflection in these figures as to the past, the future finance being more encouraging since, against an expenditure for the next quarter, 2380l. is set down as costs, and the other side brought to an exact balance, by selling up a gap between visible assets and ore to be produced, amounting to 1394l. However, since the ores in East Russell are always coming in and going out, where is the certainty that the estimated production of 80 or 90 tons a month up to the end of December will be realised? **NORTH DOWNS**, which rose from a few pounds per share to 20l., were at the late meeting placed in 6000 shares (previously 2000), and since it is becoming a fashion to disturb the shares in many mines when few in number, the effect for good or evil must be left to time. To-day (Thursday) a sale of copper ore takes place at Redruth; estimated to produce 15000l. to 14000l.; estimated profit on the same 5000l. for two months' working—a fact which appears to stamp the mine as a highly prosperous one. The shares in this mine have been largely dealt in, and are likely to advance considerably.

A meeting of **GREAT RETALLACK** was held yesterday, and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. There appears to have been some reprehensible doings in this concern (the seat of them in Cornwall), which, without particularising here, have been neutralised by the energy and straightforwardness of London parties. The state of the mine appears to be highly favourable, and has up to this period actually returned the quantities of ore originally promised. Owing to some cause or other, however, the price obtained for the ore (blende and iron) was not above half its estimated value—ores of the former yielding 55 per cent. produce, having realised only 2l. 4s. instead of 3l. 10s. The entire management has been removed to London, where the concerns of the mine will, doubtless, soon flourish.

DEANE WALLS sends word of an important improvement in the 60 cross-cut, which, albeit a tin mine, has here a copper lode, worth 40f. per fm.; the shares have advanced from 28s. to 35s., and in great demand. On the authority of a practical miner, the best of all authorities, this is to be a first-rate mine. **CROOKHAVEN** (Ireland) was lately brought into notice by Mr. G. Henwood, in 8000 shares (limited), at 2l. 10s. per share, 5s. per share deposit. Whatever objections there may be to limited British mines, the concern is finding great favour in the Irish capital, from whence they write that "there is rather a mania for the shares"; they are current at ¼ to ½ prem.

The dividends declared during the last fortnight are—**Cradock Moor**, 6s.; **Wheal Buller**, 2l. 10s.; **Kelly Bray**, 2s.; **Devon Consols**, 8l.; **St. Ives Consols**, 3l.; **Providence**, 2l. 10s.; **Margaret**, 30s. (the two last estimated); **West Basset**, 6s. Calls in the same period—**Treconer**, 30s.; **Wheal Fursion**, 10s.; **Wheal Unity**, 2s. 6d.; **East Russell**, 7s.; **South Lundy Bertha**, 1s.; **East Providence**, 2s.; **Old Tolgus United**, 2l.; **Buller and Isaac United**, 2s.; **Hilton Castle**, 5s.; **Mary Emma**, 6d.; **Catherine and Jane**, 4s.; **South Crover**, 10s.; **Tavy Consols**, 1s.; **Wheal Adarny**, 1s. 6d.; **Rossmore Consols**, 3s. Mines to be watched for investment—**Hawke**, **Cradock Moor**, **North Frances**, **North Roscar**, **Bryntail** (the two last especially), **Great Trevedee**, **East Tamar**, **Grenville**, **Kelly Bray**, **Gonamena**, **North and Central Miners**, **Miners** (a splendid dividend mine), **Great Retallack**, **Wendron Consols** (a great advance imminent), **Tamaf Consols** cheap, **Gambler** and **St. Aubyn**, **St. Ives Consols**, **Margaret**, **Margery**, **Unity**, **Catherine** and **Jane**, **Concorse**, **Holmbush**, **Crowlwyn**, **Pandem**, **Old Tolgus United**, **South Carr Brea**, **Trelova**, and a host of others, too numerous to particularise on this occasion.

ST. FRIDAY.—A considerable fall in East Caradon can now be accounted for by holders realising who had bought at much lower prices. So far from such reactions being uncommon, they are always a matter of certainty. At a lower price than the present they should be bought. The admirers of **EAST RUSSELL** are in ecstasies; the lode being reported as again improved, and worth 70f. per fm., shares advanced from 9 to 11½. At **BAYFORD HALL** meeting, on Nov. 17, there was a balance in hand of 210l. A very rich vein of lead ore has been discovered, and named "Hammersley Vein." The captain expresses his opinion that the mine will soon be a paying one; it is in 100 shares only. **NORTH ROSCAR** advanced from 17 to 23, 24, buyers.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

At the **WEST CARADON MINE** meeting, to be held on Tuesday, it is likely a dividend of 4l., with a bonus of 1l. per share will be declared, the profits for the past two months having exceeded 3000l. At the conclusion of the general business a special meeting will be held, for the purpose of considering the propriety, or otherwise, of subdividing the company's shares. It is proposed that the undertaking, at present divided into 512 shares, shall for the future stand in 1024.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL is an established fact. The lode in the 88 is worth 120f. per fathom, in the 77 it is looking promising, and in a few days it will be taken down, when it is expected to be found as rich as in the 88. In the 66 ore is being produced 2 tons of rich yellow ore. The stopes throughout the mine are improving, and the best proof of the reports is the immense pile of rich ore at surface. The next sampling, it is computed, will realise upwards of 1500f. These are most gratifying facts, and all those who hold shares will do well to keep them, and those that are not interested in mining will do well to buy some for investment.—**WILLIAM LEEKE.**

At **NORTH DOWNS MINE**, the sale of ore on Thursday has rather surprised us. The manager, some little time ago, estimated it to fetch about 11500l., whereas it has fetched between 13000l. and 14000l., the ore in the 40 being exceedingly rich. A large portion of the present sale of ore has been raised upon tutwink. None of the backs in the 40 have been stoped, and the present sale leaves a very handsome profit to adventurers.

NANGILES MINE.—Returns at a profit are now being made from this mine, and there is little doubt of its proving as largely productive on development as its rich neighbours—**Clifford and United Mines**.

NORTH GREAT WORK.—By Telegram: From Capt. Joseph Vivian, the lode in the adit end, on south lode, has greatly improved.

BROWHEAD and CROOKHAVEN MINES.—At the former of these mines, which is being worked privately, they have now 40 tons of rich copper ore ready for shipment; this is the adjoining mine to Crookhaven, and on the same run of lodes, which is producing 2 tons of rich yellow ore. The stopes throughout the mine are improving, and the best proof of the reports is the immense pile of rich ore at surface. The next sampling, it is computed, will realise upwards of 1500f. These are most gratifying facts, and all those who hold shares will do well to keep them, and those that are not interested in mining will do well to buy some for investment.—**WILLIAM LEEKE.**

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Wheal Metal ends have again improved.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—Capt. John Lord, Nov. 24, reports.—We have made good progress in sinking the brake engine-shaft during the past week. The lead lode is larger and better in the bottom of the shaft to-day than it has been before, and the water has increased two strokes per minute, which we keep with ease.—Assay by Messrs. Mitchell and Rickard: Sample sent by Devon Burra Burra Company contains 8ozs. 3 dwts. 8 grs. of fine silver per ton of 20 cwt., and 60 per cent. of lead.—Nov. 25.

TRECONER MINE.—The valuable discoveries made here stamp this mine as already a prize. There is an excellent lode in the flat-rod shaft, besides the 76 from Kitty, and the engine-shaft, so that it would appear certain to pay well as soon as the stamping power is complete.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—In the *Daily Telegraph* of Tuesday, the fall in these shares was said to be owing to a report that the lode "was cut out," and shares dropped nearly 3l. per share. It is generally understood in the City that this information was furnished to the paper in question by a member of the New Mining Exchange, and that institution, therefore, has now an opportunity afforded it of giving the public a specimen of its usefulness.—**A. SHARPSHIELD.**

At **WHEAL ADDAMS**, on Monday, a sad accident occurred—the engine-shaft run together, from grass to the 60 fm. level. It is much feared that this disaster may knock the mine.

ENTS MINES.—Capt. Nicholas Tredinnick has again carefully inspected these mines, and reports that the work he previously recommended is progressing favourably, and a steady improvement is going on. Varion shaft is now down 7 fms. below the 42; ground hard, but lode still yielding good work for tin. The winze, 16 fms. east of Varion shaft, is going down through good tin ground. He strongly recommended the sinking of the shaft and winze, with all speed, to a 52, for the purpose of laying open another level, which will materially increase the monthly returns of tin. "It stops in the back of the 42 are looking well, and what is now wanted to place the mines in a position to pay current cost is a greater extent of working ground laid open, to increase the number of men raising tin ore. The ore sales realised in September, October, and November 5655l. 11s. 6d.

GREAT CARADON and SLADE MINING COMPANY.—With reference to the meeting of this company, reported in last week's Journal, Mr. C. J. Hounley writes that "nearly 500 shares (491) have been already subscribed for at par by the present shareholders in the Caradon and Slade Mine. This number does not include any applications from Bristol or Glasgow, where considerable numbers of shares are held. The representatives of these gentlemen at the meetings in London and Bath have expressed their firm belief that these shareholders will follow the example of the rest."

CASTLETOWN NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY.—There has been a brisk demand on the part of the public for shares in this company during the week; and there has been an active market in them on the Stock Exchange, where they have been dealt in at ¼, 3-16, and ½ premium.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—It appears that the report circulated a few days since of the lode in the 88 having been cut out was without foundation. We are now informed that the mine is looking in general appearance and character most healthy, the lode in the 88 being worth from 70f. to 80f. per fm., and the plan, which is really the pride of the lode, is fast disappearing, and it is expected that the lode will be fully worth 100f. per fm. to-morrow. The lode in the 66 is looking very much better, and worth quite 1 ton of rich yellow ore per fm. The lode in the 77 has also been priced into, and a very splendid production is anticipated when taken down.—**H. C.**

The **BRECKHURNE IRON and COAL COMPANY** meeting will be held on Tuesday, when Lieut.-General Byam will take the chair.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Monday last, about 2 o'clock, p.m., the boiler of the fire-whim at Great South Tolgus, near Redruth, exploded with great violence; crushing the sides of the tubes in some places as close together as if they had been hammered while hot—utterly demolishing the boiler-house, and scattering large fragments of the building to great distances around. Eliza Hamley, about 16 years of age, one of the young females engaged on the mine, and who happened to be passing the end of the boiler-house at the moment of the explosion, was killed instantaneously, being shockingly mutilated about the head and body. Only one other person was injured—a young woman, who received some slight bruises. At the time of the explosion great numbers of men and women were at work on the ore pits south of the boiler-house, and very near it; but the mass of materials having been projected principally in a westerly and north-westerly direction, these persons providentially all escaped. It will be seen by our report of the coroner's inquest that the jury considered the death to have been accidental, but the general impression is, from the tube of the boiler being so closely folded together, that if the iron plates of which it was constructed were not red hot when it exploded they must have been greatly softened by too much heating. They certainly must have been heated, if they were not burnt soft, and as such an occurrence can only be apprehended when the engineer is incompetent or neglectful, the utmost circumspection ought always to be used in selecting persons for so responsible a situation, and the most vigilant observation of the manner in which their duties are discharged.—**West Briton.**

Mining Correspondence.

CROOKHAVEN.—H. Thomas, Nov. 21 : I have got a new 9-in. patent engine at 38s. per cwt., which I consider reasonable. The stoves have been quarried, and whole of the buildings are now nearly repaired. The men have so far worked

The deep pit level, west of Borjess's shaft, is opening tribute ground. The lode in the winze in bottom of this level is worth 12% per ton. No. 1 slope in the back is worth

of, per fm., No. 2 is worth 100, per fm., and No. 3 is worth 91, per fm. The lode in deep adit level, east of Bonanza shaft, is worth 100, per fm., and the slopes in back of the same are of similar value.

OAKMOOR AND STANTON.—R. Nines, Nov. 24: At John's Wood the footway is completed to the 80, and we have commenced opening another shaft to the west. In the deep level at Tunnel shaft an improvement has taken place, and I think, from present appearances, we may soon expect a much greater change for the better. The shallow level is without alteration.

OKEL TOL.—W. R. Colton, Nov. 23: In the 80 cross-cut the ground is favourable for driving, and expect to cut the lode the eastern side of the cross-course by Christmas. In the 65 the lode in the end is divided by a horse of kila and capel; the north part, on which we are driving, will yield 3 tons of ore to the fathom. The slopes in back of this level will yield about 3 tons of ore to the fathom. In the 50 the ore part of the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore to the fathom; the lode here is looking very kindly, and we anticipate to find an improvement on the next taking down of it. In the rise in the back of this level the ore part of the lode is 4 feet wide, which will yield 10 tons of ore to the fathom of 6 feet long. In the slopes there is no alteration. In the 35 fm. level we find more lode standing to the north, and we are now cutting through this part of the lode.

OLD TOLUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Nov. 21: The engine-shaft is progressing satisfactorily below the 60, and the ground is favourable. The ground in the 52 cross-cut is much the same as some time past. The slopes in the back of the 52 west, on the south lode, are looking very promising, and producing some fine copper ore. The 42 and west, on the engine lode, is letting out much water, and we hope to be able to sink a winze from the level above by the end of this month, which will ventilate and prove this promising piece of ground. All other things throughout the mine are without alteration.

FEDERAN-DREA UNITED.—J. Carpenter, Thos. Delbridge, Nov. 19: In the past week we have fixed the braces and cleats in the 100, and in the early part of next week we shall commence to fix the 12-in. pitwork. The lode in the 100 and west is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing stamping work, worth from 100 to 120, per fm.; this and improves as it gets out of the influence of the cross-course, and there is every reason to believe it will have reached the granite rock; the lode is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The 90 east slopes are worth 250, per fm. The 90 west, on engine lode, has improved, and produces stamping work of low quality. At this level west, on Skimmer's lode, the lode is still split, producing occasional stones of tin. There is no change to notice in the 50 cross-cut, south from engine-shaft, or at the 40, south of Bragg's. Cobler's shaft, sinking below the 60, is still producing some copper ore.

PELYN WOOD.—J. Seymour, Nov. 19: I have just come up from underground, and must say that I am delighted with the prospects we have in the mine. The ground in the shaft is very easy for exploring, so that it is being put down at a rapid rate; it is now 3 fms. 3 ft. below the 10. The ground in the north end is everything I could wish to see, near a copper lode, and letting out much water; I am daily expecting to see an east and west lode in this level. The winze in this level south is holed, and has ventilated the mine, so that we shall be able to take away the lode in the back, which in places is very good. Both pitches in the back of the adit level are doing well; at the four men's pitch, in particular, there is to-day one of the best courses of ore I ever saw; the lode is quite 3 ft. 6 in. wide, consisting of nickel, cobalt, silver, and copper; it will be a good take in their tribute at 60, 50, in H. they to pay cost. I fully believe this pitch is producing sufficient to pay the whole cost of the mine.

PENDLETON CONSOLS.—W. Eddy, J. Carlew, Nov. 20: We shall complete the skip-rope and drop down the shaft in a few days. The No. 1, or pump, winze being now sunk down 11 fms., but cannot sink any further nor drive until we drive the pump end to take away the water; we have discovered in the bottom of this winze fair ground, which will be of a great benefit towards the 106, driving north; the lode has a promising appearance, but not proved to know its value, but expect to find the ore of much more value in the 106 than it was in the 94. The ends and slopes throughout the mine are much the same as last reported. Our sampling on Tuesday next will be about 200 tons; we could not get up in time so much of the ore from the 94 as we expected, but will in our next sampling. We shall inform you of the quantity and value as soon as possible.

PEL SALDARIVA.—T. Hodge, Nov. 23: At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 40, the lode part of the lode is about 19 in. wide, spotted with lead, and looking kindly to improve shortly. In the 40 south we have intersected an east and west branch, which is about 9 in. wide, composed principally of munda, intermixed with kila; the lode in the end is producing stones of lead and blende, but not to value. In the 40 north the lode part is about 18 in. wide, spotted with lead. The slopes in back of this level will produce about 3 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 20 north the lode part is about 20 in. wide, composed of soft spar, prun, munda, and occasional stones of lead.

PENHALE MOON.—H. B. Grouse, Nov. 21: Our operations are progressing as fast as possible, and the prospects of the mine are most cheering. I hope if the favourable weather continues to get the engine-house up and the engine to work by the time mentioned, when I hope to open up a good mine.

PENHAUGE.—R. Knapp, Nov. 23: The engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 2 ft. under the 11. The lode in the shaft is 2½ ft. wide, principally fluor-spar, spotted with lead. In the 11, north of the shaft, the lode is gradually undergoing a change for the better; it is munda in giving place to fluor-spar, and lead; good saving work, and further improvement hourly expected, as we are approaching the ore ground gone down in the bottom of the adit. The ground has also become much more favourable for dispatch, and congenial for lead.

PERRAN IRON MINE.—J. Webb, Nov. 16: I have now returned from this mine, and am well pleased with the operations going on. We have driven the bottom level from where the lode crops out in the cliff 15 fms. on the under wall of the lode, and cut out under the lode 6 fms. high and 6 fms. long; we have had four men cutting into the lode here the last three weeks, and have cut into it 15 ft., and how much wider the lode is we cannot tell—I expect several feet: from this spot we have taken down about 100 tons of good iron. We shall always find it more difficult to break down in cutting into such a wide lode than it is when being broken through from wall to wall. I cannot calculate what quantity of ore these 15 fms. will turn out, but from present appearances it will yield 20,000 tons. If it continues all this space—15 fms. long. With the present appearance this and will be continued in the same form—in the under wall, which is being driven by two men, at 30s. per fathom. I calculate they will drive 5 fms. per month, therefore abundance of lode can be laid open. In the upper tunnel, or level, about 18 fms. from surface, we are driving by two men, where the lode is good for iron, but cannot tell the width; this will also open out much ore ground very fast. We are filling up the open excavation made by the late works, and shall get several thousands of tons from the roof of that working. The lode in the bottom of the mine is full 30 ft. wide, rich for iron, but that quality is taken out by the under tunnel, but we have 60 fms. to drive to get under this spot. No doubt the lode will vary in width and quality in this space, but I believe it will be found a general run of iron. We have finished and covered the engine-house, the stack is in course of building, and the ground clearing out for boiler-house. This engine will be in an exact position for winding ore over both inclines—that is, from upper and lower tunnels. We shall, when the levels are opened out, and lode cut through for slopes, be able to break and draw to surface, where the carts can take it off for shipping to port, for 2s. per ton, including every cost—labour, materials, agency, &c. I am satisfied that 2000 tons per month can be got when put in good order.

POLBRENE.—Nov. 19: Since my last report we have taken down the lode in the 32, east of Dorcas's shaft; the bunch of tin that I stated got several thousands of tons from the lode is still larger; but not rich; it is worth 60, or 70, per fathom, and, looking very kindly to improve again. The lode has also been taken down in the same level west, which I am glad to say is very much improved; we should not have taken it down yet, but having cut a split of the cross-course, we thought it best to take it down to see if it is heavier or not, which we shall not be able to prove for a day or two yet, as it will take that time to finish taking down the lode; it is about 18 in. in length, and is from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, a hard firm lode, worth from 150 to 170, per fm. The new pitch at last setting-day behind the end, at 35, in 17, is looking very well. There is no lode broken in any other place since my last. We are still 3½ tons of tin resting in the 100, per ton, and 20s. carriage. I hope to send away another such parcel next week, but of better quality. This parcel was stamped rough, consequently the produce was not so high as it otherwise would have been.

PRIDEAUX WOOD.—J. Rich, P. Rich, Nov. 21: Kendall's lode, in the 54 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, containing a little tin, and letting out a large quantity of water. In the winze sinking below the 44 the lode is 4 feet wide, disordered with a horse at present. In the 24 the lode is 2 feet wide, and kindly, containing tin and copper ore—just do to save. In the adit east of Treffy's shaft, on the south lode, the lode is 8 feet wide, producing some good copper ore—a very promising lode. The other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported.

QUEEN OF TAMAR.—B. Robins, Nov. 23: In driving the adit we have come across an east and west lode, deeply impregnated, producing prun, spar, and munda; these favourable indications have induced me to put the men to drive west on its course, to prove the lode a short distance from the north lode. In the bottom of the winze the lode is 2 feet wide, producing a quantity of capel, quartz, and munda. I fully expect the lode to make lead shortly, as the capel of the lode is very congenial for silver-lead.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Nov. 21: During the past month we have driven the 80 west, on Kelly Bray lode, 8 fms. 6 in.; this and is now about 70 fms. west from the lode, which we are now driving to without ventilation; it is, therefore, suspended; we put the men to open a little on a branch or part of the lode gone off to the south side near the lead lode. We have also driven the 100 east, on Kelly Bray, 2 fms. 5 ft., the lode is about 2 ft. wide, containing a little ore; we have stopped this and for the present, as we hope to be in a position to drive the 112 east shortly. We have dented the south lode 4 fms. 1 ft.; we intend to cut through the lode by the end of this month; to re-set to time men, at 50, per fathom. We have fixed ladders at Johnson's shaft to the 70, and put the men to open west on Johnson's lode, and two men to clear the level to a south lode, which is about 2½ ft. wide, containing a large quantity of munda and prun, with spots of ore; the back of this lode is worked to a great extent from the surface. Tribute Setting: Two pitches at 15s., one at 15s. 6d., and one at 15s. in 11, for lead. We have raised about 3 tons of No. 1 and 2 tons of No. 2 lead ore.

RIDEN.—H. Nines, Nov. 24: The works are going on very favourably, and the boiler-house will soon be completed.

RITTON CASTLE.—J. M. Hodge, J. Kneeshaw, Nov. 24: We are glad to inform you we are progressing satisfactorily in all the work, and everything going on well, and to our satisfaction; we hope to be in a position by the latter end of next week to commence driving the bottom cross-cut to intersect the lodes, and we hope to cut them rich at this depth; leaving out of the question what we must reasonably expect at the deeper levels, especially at the junction of the various lodes in this set. It is our determination to push on this work in its various branches, and do our very best to bring out the mine for the good of all.

SORTBRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, Nov. 24: Hitchens's engine-shaft is in a regular course of sinking below the 90, in a good congenial stratum of ground. In the 98 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore occasionally. In the rise in the back of the 88 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, munda, and stones of ore. In the 62, driving east on the south part of the lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of good ore per fm. In the 62, driving north, west of the western cross-course, no lode has yet been met with. In the 80, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, munda, munda, and spots of ore. In the 80 cross-cut south no lode has yet been met with. In the rise in the back of the 40, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, yielding some good saving work, not enough to value. In driving west, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth full 1 ton of good ore per fm. In driving east, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore, looking very promising. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENSTRUTHAL.—Geo. Reynolds, Nov. 21: The ground in the cross-cut is much the same as it has been for some time past; we are forcing it on with all speed towards the main lode, and we hope in a short time to arrive at good results.

SOUTH CARR MREA.—T. Glenville, Nov. 23: At the flat-rod shaft, the part of the lode sinking in is proving work for tin and copper ore. The mine throughout is looking much as usual.

SOUTH CHENVER.—E. Chagwin, Nov. 23: In the pump-winze sinking below the 105 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of lead, worth 120, per fm. In the 105 east the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore, worth 20, per fm.; the lode in this end is impure. In the 34 east west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. Our tribute pitches are without change to notice. We have cut the flat-rod shaft to sink below the 105 by six men, at 200, per fm.; this shaft will sink with all speed to the 117. South Mine: In the 32 cross-cut, south of south shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. In the 32 cross-cut, north of south shaft, the ground is more favourable. In the 32, east of cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. In the 32 west the lode is 14 in. wide, producing munda and spots of copper ore. We have set the new south flat-rod shaft to sink below the 32 by six men, at 110, per fm.; this shaft will sink to the 47 with all speed.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Nov. 22: No alteration to notice since last report.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—R. Unsworth: The lode in the 40 fm. level east is producing good stones of copper ore; I expect a great improvement here shortly. The cross-cut continues as last reported, and also the 30 east, east and west of cross-course. In sinking the winze below the 30 we have intersected a small cross-course, containing some good stones of ore. We are pushing on this winze with all speed; when communicated to the 40 we shall take away the ore to great advantage.

SOUTH PENHALDAIVA.—T. Hodge: At the engine-shaft we have caused and driven the shaft complete to the 42, and commenced to drive yesterday. The lode part of the lode in the south end is about 9 inches wide, composed of soft spar, prun, prun, munda, with spots of copper and lead ore; and judging from the lode part over in the 32 we may reasonably expect some improvement in this end shortly. The lode in the north end is about 15 inches wide, of spar, prun, prun, and munda, but poor for lead. The lode in the 32 north, for the last 6 feet driving, has produced some good stones of lead, particularly in the bottom of the end. The lode in the present end is 15 in. wide, of spar, prun, prun, munda, and spots of lead—a kindly lode. In this level, driving east, there is no change worthy of any remark.

SOUTH WHEAL BETSY.—W. Stephens, Nov. 22: The end, driving south of the 32, is full 2 feet wide, in an improving state, producing good stones of lead. In the end driving north of the new shaft the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, spar, and stones of good lead ore. We have sunk another pit on the great copper lode, about 15 fms. east of the other pit; the lode is full 8 feet wide, composed of prun, capel, spar, and munda, looking equally as well as the western pit. All the other parts of the mine not mentioned are just as last reported.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLUS.—Nov. 19: Youen's Lode: The lode in Mitchell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 120, is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 120 west the lode is 8 in. wide, poor; and in the 120 east the lode is small and poor. The lode in the 110 west is 6 in. wide, unproductive. In the 100 west the lode is 14 in. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm.; and the 100 east of John's winze, is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The slope in the back of the 110 west is yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm. In the 90 west the lode is small and unproductive; the slope in the back of the 90 west is yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 78 is 16 in. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. South Lode: In the 110 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 100 east is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The slope in back of the 110 east is yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm. The slope in back of the 90 east is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 78 east is 15 in. wide, unproductive. We have cut a lode in the 110 cross-cut, north from Mitchell's, about 16 in. wide, and it is poor where cut through. In the 78 cross-cut south we have cut through the elvan, which is 14 feet wide; we have a very pretty deal of water flowing from the end to the south of the elvan, which is in kila.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, Nov. 19: At the 45 we are obliged to give rising for the present. I have put the shaftmen to sink under the 35; the water is not much, and no doubt, drained from the rise and the copper branch in the 45. We have a good lode in the bottom going down, worth from 5 to 6 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. I am driving east to come under this lode from the 45. The 35 is much as last reported, excepting we have an improvement in the back of this level; the lode is worth from 3 to 4 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. The 25, on Barker's lode, west of the cross-cut, is now within about 25 fms. of the cross-cut from Youen's shaft; this lode appears to be going back through the present part of the mine. On this lode I expect the nickel, and I always said we should find the lode south of Youen's shaft. Your prospects here are very good. The lode at present in the end is poor, but very large, and of a very promising character. The slope on Barker's lode is not looking quite so well. Other parts of the mine are as for some time past. We have two great points close to be realised—the lode in the 45 fm. level, which I expect to see something of in a month or so, and the other great point is Barker's lode being opened out from Dowson's to Youen's shaft. We are dressing up a parcel of nickel, and also silver; the nickel will be from 2 to 3 tons, and more if possible.

ST. DAY UNITED.—F. Fryer, E. Ralph, Nov. 19: Trussell's: We are driving the 184 west; no lode has been taken down since we commenced driving; we shall be in a position to sink west at the 144 east, in the 144 east, in the kila, the lode will produce about 5 tons per fathom, with a very good appearance. The 144 west is rather improving, and we expect to report it more valuable very shortly. The slopes east and west are equally good as last reported—in all 7 tons per fathom. Blasee Pool shaft still continues to look pretty well; slopes in back worth from 180 to 200, per fathom. The 185 end is improving. At Billing's shaft the lode is worth 600, per fathom. All other places much the same as for some time past.

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Goss, Nov. 24: We are still rising in the back of the 56 east, to intersect the shoot of ore going into Lady Bertha. The 41 east is being forced on with all speed. In the back of the 56 west we have cut into a course of ore, now worth 2½ tons per fathom for 2 fms. in length, and improving. In the 24 west we have gone through a large lode, yielding 8 tons of munda and stones of copper ore; we expect to meet with an improvement here before long. We have two men sinking, in hope to cut a bunch of ore immediately under where we had the 13 very rich. We sampled, for Sept. and Oct., 25 tons of ore, and weighed to the arsenic-works 204 tons of munda; we have 100 tons more at surface, and raise about 100 tons per month.

TEES SIDE.—R. Bray, Nov. 18: I expect to have the water in fork on Thursday. **TOLCARNE.**—Nov. 19: At Field's shaft, sinking below the 40, the lode is 1 ft. wide, consisting of prun and munda. In the adit level west, on Field's lode, the lode is 8 in. wide, prun and spar. In the adit level east, on Field's lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the cross-cut south in the adit the ground is hard for driving; no lode nor branch met with since last reported. In the slope in back of the adit west the lode 10 in. wide, worth from 150 to 160, per fm. In the adit east, on the north branch, the lode is 10 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of good ore per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of the adit east is 10 in. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. of 13 ft. long. The shaft is now down 10 fms., and we purpose sinking 10 ft. or 2 fms. more before driving; 9 ft. will give 10 fms. back, 7 ft. for level and 3 ft. for kila.

TREGARDON.—Capt. Goldworthy, Nov. 23: The lode in the deep adit end is from 8 to 6 ft. wide, composed of elvan, prun, prun, and abundance of munda, which, if we take as much as the munda on the south lode, it will pay for working; it is speedy for progress at 30s. per fm. The cross-cut is extended south about 16 ft., rather spare for progress at a price of 70, per fm. All the slopes are about the same value as last reported, except No. 2, worth 8 cwt. of lead per fm.

TRELTON CONSOLS.—B. James, E. Pooley, Nov. 23: The slopes in back of the 20, west of Farry's, are falling off in quality. No other change.

TRETOIL AND MESSER.—R. Knapp, Nov. 23: Edward's shaft is sunk 10 fms. 3 ft. under the 20, and we hope in the course of a fortnight to get down the required depth, and commence driving the lode in the 30. The cross-cut in the 20 has been driven about 3 fms. beyond the lode we last cut, and nothing further having been met with, we have returned to drive on its course. Mitchell's shaftmen will commence fixing the plunger-life in the 40 this week, therefore we expect in a fortnight or three weeks the water will be drained to the 30, and the ore ground in that level rendered available. We have made but little progress this week in sinking the 40, at Russell's, the water having been very quick, and are now preparing to put down a side lift, which will require but a day or two, when we hope to be successful in getting it out. We have cleared through the fire in the adit at John's shaft, and the men will to-night commence driving the lode in the 30. As there are but a few fms. to drive, and a good lode gone down in the bottom of the adit, this must be regarded as a point of special interest. A winze is being sunk by six men in the bottom of the adit near this point, but as the ground by the side of the lode offers greater facilities for dispatch, we are sinking in that, and therefore, at present unable to state its value. The lode in the adit west of new shaft (Mine Park lode) is still large and promising, containing a great deal of munda, and occasionally black oxide and native copper. The cross-cut in the 24, towards Slide Park lode, is progressing very favourably, and we hope in the course of a week to reach that lode. There is nothing new in any other part of the mine. We calculate we have about 70 tons of ore dressed towards next sampling.

TREVA.—Henry B. Grouse, Nov. 22: We have this day weighed in October ore—67 tons 1 cwt., which I estimate will pay the cost of working, leaving about 1 ton of lead and 1 ton of good copper ore on the floors not dressed. Our operations underground are going on very well; the new shaft 3 fms. will be completed by the end of the month, when we shall cut plat. six horse-wheel, and again sink to the 20 with all speed. The 6 is just as last reported, producing a little lead and blende ore, and looking kindly to improve. In the 45 the lode is improving, and has let down the water from the winze sinking below the 35, which we were obliged to suspend sinking last month; this plainly shows that we are getting near the shoot of ore in this end. Our tribute pitches are without any material change. We shall sample on Thursday about 600, worth of blende, besides the lead and copper raised in the two months.

TREWEATHA.—T. Richards, Wm. Rowe, Nov. 23: The 100 cross-cut is extended 2½ fms. towards the lode. The new shaft, in the north ground, is down 14 fms. 4 ft. below the surface.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—J. Tucker, Nov. 23: The 8 feet (and not the month) as appears in the Journal of last week) has been driven in the cross-cut south in the 45; and, although the kila and branches of quartz it contains are highly mineralised and dipping south, nothing further has been met with. The cross-cut, therefore, is suspended, although it ought to be continued, and we are now driving west on the course the south lode, which is a very promising one, in good ground. There is a considerable improvement in No. 1 pitch, in the back of the level. All other parts of the mine are without alteration to notice. Our surface operations are progressing satisfactorily, except that for the present our water is rather slack.

UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, Nov. 19: The lode at the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 60, is worth 50, per fathom for copper ore. The 95 east is still good, and has been worth 50, per fathom for the last few feet. In the 65 east there is a very promising lode, but not of much value at present, though I dare say it will improve again in a few feet driving. We have commenced a winze below the 65, where the lode is worth 80, to 100, per fathom. The 55 east is improving, and as we are getting near the junction with the counter lode, and in the run of ore in the 50, we expect an improvement. The 30 east is worth 60, per fathom, and improving.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, Nov. 23: In the 80, south of Clay's engine-shaft, we have the main lode on the west side, and the east lode on the hanging wall of the driving, the horse of ground between being about 2 feet wide; the vein stuff is chiefly barytes, stained with oxide of iron, and slightly intermixed with lead ore, but not to value; a change may take place when we get forth to the junction. In this level, north of the shaft, we are still in the horse of ground, and shall not intersect the lode in less than from 4 to 5 fms. from the present end. No change in the 70, south of Field's shaft, since our last. We are making good progress in cutting down this shaft from the 60 to the 70 to its proper size, and hope to have the skiproad complete to the present bottom in the course of a fortnight from this date. In the 60, south of this shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, yielding saving work for lead ore. In the rise in back of the said level, the lode is 18 in. wide, opening good tribute ground. In the 70, south of Bonville's shaft, the lode is from 4 to 5 feet wide, containing barytes, carbonates of iron and lead, and iron ore, the horse of ground being a little wider than the lode, and the footwall, altogether of a very promising appearance. We have just cut into a large vein here, in which the display of crystallisation is of no mean order. In this level, north of the shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, containing barytes and lead ore, pay-

ing work. In the 60, north of the said shaft, the lode is at present small and unproductive; the character of the rock is changed, and all things considered, we are of opinion that we have driven up to the same run of poor ground as disordered the lode in the upper level; however, we intend driving this level to the boundary by way of experience. In the slopes in back of this level, north of No. 1 winze, the lode is pretty regular in size and productiveness, worth about 1 ton of lead ore per fm.; the same remark applies to the slopes south of the winze. In the slopes in the same level, north of No. 4 winze, south of the shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding about 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The tribute department generally is looking favourable. Owing to frost, short days, &c., our sampling on Saturday will not be equal to the last. We have plenty of stuff, but shall not be able to get it washed in time. We have another cargo of barytes, of improved quality, ready, and are waiting for the vessel to take it in.

WEST SNAILBEACH.—J. Richards, Nov. 24: The water at the engine-shaft is now down 10 fms. this morning. I hope to be able to get the men in the two cross-cuts by the end of this week, and by driving the north cross-cut about 2 fathoms we shall intersect the large lode seen at surface, where it presents a most splendid appearance. The south cross-cut will have to be driven about 3 fms. previous to reaching the south lode. When intercepted we anticipate great results to follow. We are still raising and sending away barytes as fast as possible.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Nov. 21: Some very good stones of rich grey copper ore have been obtained from Morris's shaft in the past week, and fair progress is being made. No. 2 cross-cut, in the 125 east, is suspended, and the men put to drive east on north part of the lode. The part of the lode being cut into in No. 3 cross-cut, in the 110 west, is chiefly blue capel and quartz, spotted with munda and yellow copper ore. There is no particular change in the ground of part of lode carried in the 70 fathom level west since last reported.

WEST TOLVADEN.—F. Thomas, J. D. Brimton, Nov. 23: We do not think any news will be more acceptable to the adventurers than that the lode in the 20 continues much as last reported—that is to say, 2 ft. wide, of which 12 in. is solid copper ore, and the other part ore. The only change this week has been for the better in the character of the ore, which is become more solid. The lode is now worth about 300, per fm.; the best and richest part of the lode is down in the bottom of the level, and we believe that when the 30 is extended under this point we shall have a course of ore much larger and richer than we have at present. The ore ground is now opened on 5 fms. in length, and may be reckoned at least 250, per fm. There is every reason to think that the lode will continue to improve to the cross-course, which is from 15 to 20 fms. still to the east of the present end. It will be obvious that from the back of the 20 fm. level large quantities of ore may be stopped away, as this is the lode which produced the ore on the bench, and still large quantities may be expected between the present level and the 30 when it shall be driven.

WEST TREVELYAN.—John D. Osborn, Nov. 19: The 38, driving west, is driven 13 fms.; no lode taken down this week, but we intend cut through it next week. The 38, driving east, is driven 13 fms.; in cutting into the lode to-day we met with some rich stones of malleable copper ore; we shall be enabled to report its character more fully next week. In the 28, driving west, we have a good lode, much as last reported. The winze sinking below the 20, west of Cater's, is holed to the 28, which has well ventilated this part of the mine. Next week we intend to put the men to stop the back of the 28, where we hope to raise a little by time of sampling, which will be on Dec. 22. The 20, driving east, is driven 13 fms.; the 20 (the east take) is driven 10, driving west, is driven 32 fms. from Cater's; this end is 3 fms. behind the bunch of ore we had in the 20—lode presenting a very kindly appearance; we broke some very good ore from it this week.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Tomkin, J. Smith, Nov. 18: In the 70 cross-cut south, on the cross-course, the end is very wet, but we hope, if we have no accident to the pit-work, to drive 3 fms. per month at least; the present price is 120, by eight men. In the 50 east, on the middle lode, the lode is not so good as when we wrote last; it is now worth about 60, per fm.; there is a good lode gone down in the bottom of this end. In the middle adit, east and west of boundary shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 80, per fm. to sink in the bottom of the 12, on the south part of the south lode, to two men, at 30, per fm., and 100, tribute for 5 fms. At Cock's shaft the men have sunk 11 feet of their tribute, on the average, as the last two months, but for the drop of 50, lbs. in the price of tin we should have been able to reduce the average a little. The number of tributes increases every month. We have raised about 3200 sacks of stuff this month, about 40 tons of munda, and 10 tons of coppery munda, or low price copper ore. Our engine keeps the mine dry very easily.

WEST WHEAL MARGARET.—T. Uren, Nov. 23: We are progressing very satisfactorily with the engine-shaft; it is repaired 15 fms. below surface, and ready for the pitwork; nearly all the ground to the west of the shaft above the adit is taken away by the old workers, which shows the lode must have been very productive. The masons commenced the building on Monday last; we expect the engine and other materials home on the mine about the latter part of next week. We have to-day commenced colaring up the flat-rod shaft, on Mary's lode.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Nov. 22: All the operations are progressing satisfactorily, but without any particular improvement to notice since last report.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—R. Kendall, J. Penberthy, Nov. 22: The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking under the 60, is improving, and letting out a quantity of water. The lode in the 60, west of this shaft, is looking kindly to make a good run of ore, worth 120, per fathom. The slopes in back of the said level are without change since last week. The slopes in back of the 50, west of engine-shaft, are without alteration. The slopes in back of the 40, west of Trevelyan's shaft, are yielding about 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The slopes in back of the 30, west of said shaft, are yielding about 1½ ton of good copper ore per fathom. We have sampled, to-day, from the back of the 20, west of Trevelyan's shaft, 31 tons of ore, and it is looking just the same. Other parts of the mine are without alteration. We have sampled to-day a computed weight of 216 tons.

WHEAL CREBOR.—Capt. Gifford, Nov. 24: Last Saturday being survey-day, we let the cross-cut north in the 24 at 60, per fm., stented the month, or cut the lode. A winze to sink in the bottom of the 12, on the south part of the south lode, to two men, at 30, per fm., and 100, tribute for 5 fms. At Cock's shaft the men have sunk 11 feet of their tribute; no alteration in the lode. We shall sample 30 tons of copper ore to-morrow.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, Nov. 19: South Lode: The lode in the 81 west is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm., and looks very promising. Since my last communication this point has shown an improved appearance. In the 71 east we have cut a small slide, which threw the lode a little south; the end since passing through the slide has let out an increase of water, and the lode has shown a much more satisfactory appearance, containing more quartz, munda, &c., and at present will produce full 1½ ton of ore per fm. The end is up to the winze within about 8½ fms., and considering the winze to be going down at about the commencement of the ore ground of impregnated in the 61, I imagine the improvement in the lode in the 71 adds a very good feature to the future prospect as this level has not produced anything to value during the last 20 fms. driving. In the winze sinking below the 81 the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 61 east there has been nothing doing since last report. The level having been engaged upon a slope in back of the level, which is worth at present about 2 tons of ore per fm. on the average, for about 4 fms. in length. North Lode: In the 92 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, carrying a leader on the footwall, worth 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the lode at this point presents appearances fully equal to expectation, judging from its character in the bottom of the winze, which is down 9 fms. 1 ft. below the 71, and is now about 3 fms. in advance of the end. In the 63 cross-cut south the ground is not so easy for driving, but is still favourable, and both the cross-courses and country to sink in the bottom of the 12, on the south part of the south lode, to two men, at 30, per fm., and 100, tribute for 5 fms. In the

lead per fm. In the 50 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 100 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 150 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 200 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 250 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 300 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 350 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 400 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 450 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 500 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 550 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 600 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 650 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 700 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 750 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 800 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 850 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 900 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 950 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 1000 north it is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm.

WHEAL MARGERY.—R. James, J. Benbow, W. Rogers, Nov. 23: No change since our last report.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—R. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, Nov. 24: Pollard's shaft is sunk 3 fms. under the 100. The lode in the 160, north of Pollard's shaft, is the same as last reported; in the same level south it is 4 ft. wide, and worth 77. per fm.; in the 150 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 84. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 67. per fm.; in the 140 north it is 4 ft. wide, and worth 77. per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 121. per fm.; in the 130 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 107. per fm. In the 110, south of the slide, we have cut three small but kindly branches, spotted with lead, which we think is very likely to be the lode. Clymo's engine-shaft is holed to the 130. The slopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold two parcels of lead ore on the 19th inst.—No. 1, computed, 70 tons, to Messrs. John Bibby, Sons, and Co., at 24. 15s.; and No. 2, 43 tons, to Messrs. Sims, Williams, and Co., at 21. 12s. 6d. per ton. Our next sampling will be 65 tons of crop ore.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—Capt. Dobie, Nov. 23: The lode in the shaft is still large, yielding good work for tin. The granite is now all through the shaft, and by all appearance we may reasonably expect when the shaft is down, and the lode laid open, it will be found a productive and lustrous mine.

WHEAL TREHAWNY.—J. Pope, Nov. 23: The 70 east, on the counter lode, is split into two branches, each containing stones of ore, about 1½ ton per fathom. In the 70 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, with a very promising appearance. In the 70 east, south of the 60 the lode is 8 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 60 cross-cut south nothing new since last reported.

WHEAL TREHAWNY.—W. Jenkin, W. Bryant, T. Grenfell, Nov. 24: North Mine: The cross-cut in the 162 is extended 2 fms. towards the lode. The lode in the 152, north of Smith's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, worth 87. per fm.; in the same level south it is 1½ ft. wide, worth 37. per fm. In the 142 north the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 107. per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 feet wide, worth 121. per fm. Chipendale's shaft is sunk 5 fms. 2 ft. under the 132, the lode in which is 2 feet wide, worth 77. per fm.; the lode in this level, north of this shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 87. per fm. In the 120 north it is 2 feet wide, worth 57. per fm.—South Mine: In the 152, south of Trelawny's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 47. per fm. In the 142 south the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 67. per fm.; in the same level north we are driving in killass by the side of the lode. In the 120 north the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 47. per fm. In the rise in back of the 107 north the lode is 2 feet wide, producing a little ore. The slopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled on Saturday last two parcels of lead ore—No. 1, computed, 70 tons; and No. 2, computed, 80 tons, for sale on the 20th inst.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, Nov. 21: The boundary engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. under the 125; the ground in bottom of the shaft is favourable for sinking, and looks congenial for tin. In the 123, east of the same shaft, on the engine lode, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding good stones of tin, and having a kindly appearance. The slopes in back of the same level are worth on an average 147. per fathom. The ground at Allen's shaft, sinking under the 113, is much the same as last reported. In the 113, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 207. per fm. The slopes in back of the same level are worth on an average 167. per fm. In the 103, east of the same shaft, on the engine lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide—disordered. The slopes in back of the same level, on Allen's branch, are worth on an average 147. per fathom. The 81, west of the cross-cut, east of the same shaft, on the south branch, is suspended for the present, the branch being poor and the ground hard. The slope in bottom of the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, is worth 77. per fm. The slope in back of the same level, east of shaft, on the south branch, is worth 57. per fm. In the 63, east of the same shaft, on the same branch, the branch is worth 67. per fm. The slope in the back of the same level is worth 77. per fm.

WHEAL UNION.—Thos. Glanville, Nov. 22: There is nothing new to report on this week. Our sale of tin ore on Monday last realised 1047. 0s. 6d. We have sampled to-day 15 tons of copper ore.

* With this week's MINING JOURNAL we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Prevention of Accidents from Over-Winding.—Colliery Operations.—Getting Coal by the Long Wall System: by Mr. Lionel Brough.—The Mines and Mining Districts of West Cornwall.—No. IV.—Quarterly Sales of Lead Ore and Black Tin.—Geological Notes on Some Mineral Districts of Spain.—Mining and Ventilation in Westphalia.—Rolling Wheel Tyres.—An Eccentric Inventor, &c.

* With the MINING JOURNAL of October 22 we gave a SUPPLEMENT, which contains—Mineral Wealth of New Zealand: "Geology of the Province of Auckland," by Dr. F. Hochstetter.—Mines and Mining Districts of West Cornwall: No. I.—Geological Notes on some Mineral Districts of Spain, by "Julius." No. II.—Limestone in the Neighbourhood of Dolgelly.—Magnetic Variations, by W. Rickard.—Miners' Provident Association.—Miners' Institution for Cornwall and Devon.—Manufacture of Iron: Choice of Mill Managers.—Reduction of Poor Copper Ores.—Boring Shafts in the Quicksands of the Rhine: Novel Machinery Used.—Bristol Mining School: M. Fryar's Letter of Resignation.—Dividends Paid by British and Irish Mines, from Murchison's "Mining Review."—Libotte's Miners' Safety Apparatus.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1859: BEING THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW, BY MR. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S.—This Review will be published in the *Mining Journal* at the end of the year, and pursers and secretaries of mines are particularly requested to forward to Mr. Watson statistical returns, showing the ores sold, money realised, dividends paid, and general progress of mines since Jan. 1. Also, a short statement, showing the principal points of interest in future operations. The attention paid to mining pursuits by the general public has so greatly increased of late, and the desire to obtain correct information is so apparent, that it is Mr. Watson's wish to render the present work more copious in its details than any former Review, and to make it a complete and correct guide to the investor.—St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, Nov. 16.

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—On Wednesday, an important appeal was heard before the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices, Messrs. Simon and Moses Hyam desiring to have their names struck off the list of contributors. It has already been decided that a shareholder has a perfect right to bona fide sell his shares, even to a man of straw, for the purpose of ridding him of liability—the precedent being the sale of shares which cost 17500. by Dr. Papy to his clerk for 17. But it seems Messrs. Hyam, instead of adopting such a course, and regulating the price to be paid, according to the means of the purchaser, made the sale at the market price of the day, and accepted as payment money which had been raised upon shares that could not be proved to be held by their clerk wholly in his own right. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

CONTRACT FOR COPPER.—The Admiralty require tenders for supplying at Chatham Dockyard—Copper, in ingots of 112 lbs. each, 60 tons; copper, in ingots of 140 lbs. each, 70 tons; copper, in ingots about 14 lbs. each, refined without lead, 30 tons; and tough cake copper, 40 tons.

CRITERION OF IMPROVEMENT IN THE PRICES OF METALS.—At the great sale, extending over nine days, in Moore's ex. Haworth, in Chancery, of all the extensive plant, &c., at the chemical works, at Church, near Blackburn, in Lancashire, just held by Mr. Westley Kirk, the eminent engineering valuer and auctioneer of Manchester, the lead, about 200 tons, averaged 29s. per cwt. Cast and wrought iron vats, pans, utensils, &c., of which there were about 1000 tons, averaged in cast-iron 4s., and in wrought-iron about 5s. per cwt., and in many instances as much as 5s. to 7s. Copper pans, including ironwork therein, 12½d. per lb.; other copper vessels, with ironwork included, 10½d. to 11½d. per lb.; brass pumps, &c., including ironwork, 7d. to 8½d. per lb. All of 112 lbs. to the cwt.

CAUTION TO SHAREHOLDERS GIVING BLANK TRANSFERS.—A very important case was heard before the Court of Common Pleas on Thursday. Mr. Swan (a client of Wm. Lemon Oliver, now under sentence of 20 years' penal servitude for frauds) had held shares in the North British Australasian Company, which were transferred by Oliver by the use of blank transfers, which should have been used for Manchester, Sheffield, and Linsolnshire shares. Upon discovering the fraud, Mr. Swan requested the company to re-register him as a shareholder, which being refused he obtained a rule to require the rectification of the register, under the 23rd section of the Joint-Stock Company's Act, 1857. The rule was enlarged until next term, so that counsel might be able to discuss the questions involved.

THE AUSTRALIAN FREEHOLD GOLD MINE COMPANY.—A petition for the dissolution and winding-up of this company has been presented to the Lord Chancellor by Mr. William Orr, of Northwick Lodge, St. John's-wood-road, and it is expected to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Wood on December 2.

WELSH POTASS LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Vice-Chancellor Kindersley will, on Dec. 22, make a call of 31. per share on the contributors.

CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS.

From the Return of Stamps issued to the Newspapers of the United Kingdom, prepared by order of the House of Commons, we select the following, as referring to papers in which our readers are more immediately interested:—

	Quarter March, 1859.	Quarter June, 1859.
MINING JOURNAL	24,000	28,367
Law Times	27,500	26,000
Economist	15,000	14,000
Engineer	9,340	8,500
Herald's Journal	8,500	11,000
Railway Times	6,050	7,150
Railway Record	800	1,000
Railway Gazette	350	100

This return must not be understood as showing the actual circulation of each paper, but only the stamped copies; all the newspapers named issuing a far larger portion unstamped, for town and foreign subscribers, also a considerable number are taken for railway parcels. The return, however, will be of value, as affording an approximate idea of the circulation of what may be termed the class newspapers of London.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, November 25, 1859.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	BRASS.	Per lb.
Copper wire	0 12 0	Sheets	10 5 0-11 5 0
Sheeting & bolts	0 12 0-1 2 4	Wire	10 5 0-11 5 0
Bottoms	0 1 0 0	Tubes	12 5 0-13 0 0
Old (Exchange)	0 0 10 0		
Best selected	110 10 0		
Tough cake	107 10 0		
Tin	107 10 0		
Burra Burra	111 0 0-112 0 0		
IRON.	Per Ton.	QUICKSILVER.	Per lb.
Bars, Welsh, in London	6 15 0-7 0 0	7 0 0 p. bottle	
Ditto, to arrive	6 10 0		
Nail rods	7 7 0-7 10 0		
Ditto, Stafford, in London	7 15 0-8 0 0		
Bars	8 5 0-9 10 0		
Hoops	9 0 0-9 15 0		
Sheets, single	9 5 0-10 10 0		
Ditto, No. 1, in Wales	3 15 0-4 15 0		
Refined metal, ditto	4 10 0-5 5 0		
Bars, common, ditto	5 12 0-5 15 0		
Ditto, merchant, in Tins	5 15 0-5 15 0		
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5 15 0-6 0 0		
Ditto, S.W. in London	11 15 0-12 0 0		
To arrive	12 0 0		
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde	2 13 0-2 15 0		
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tins	2 10 0-2 11 0		
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tins	2 8 0-2 10 0		
Staffordshire Forge Fig	3 10 0-3 12 0		
Welsh Forge Fig	—		
LEAD.			
English Fig	21 0 0-23 5 0		
Ditto sheet	22 10 0-22 15 0		
Ditto red lead	23 15 0-24 0 0		
Ditto white	30 0 0-31 0 0		
Ditto patent shot	25 0 0-26 10 0		
Spanish	30 15 0-31 0 0		

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—Our market has evinced signs of an improving tendency; there has been a very fair amount of business transacted in most metals, and prices have been gradually stiffening. Sellers of copper, tin, lead, and spelter all exhibit more firmness at the present moment than for some considerable time past. Unless prices are advanced it is probable our market will continue to maintain a firm position during the remainder of this year.

COPPER.—A good feeling has existed, and orders executed freely at current rates on the part of buyers. In most cases contracts for manufactured wire not as yet proved difficult to get accepted by the smelters, but for ingot and cake some few have already declined selling at fixed rates. The demand for foreign is good; holders of Burra Burra ask 112½; buyers are not reported to have given more than 111½, and even at this figure there are not eager purchasers: 110½ to 110½ 10s. is about the price at which business could be effected. Kapunda is in good request; Copiapu, in ingots, commands 107½ per ton.

IRON.—The trade at last appears to be brightening, and several transactions for forward delivery have been entered into, buyers deeming the present time a favourable opportunity for securing their requirements for the ensuing spring, and even longer periods where practicable, believing that prices have seen their lowest, and that some improvement will shortly ensue. Our market is certainly better for all kinds of iron, and manufacturers are disinclined to sell below current rates. Owing to the demand on the part of the men in the Scotch districts for a further advance of wages, which the ironmasters refuse to accede to, some speculative purchases have been made, and m.n. risen about 2s. to 3s. per ton. On Change-to-day sellers quoted m.n. 53s. 3d. to 53s. 6d., g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde.

LEAD.—The American demand and shipments to other foreign ports, as well as an improvement in the home trade, have combined to give a better appearance to the market. Although as yet prices cannot be said to be higher, there is evidently greater firmness amongst sellers.

SPELTER.—An advance of 7s. 6d. per ton has been obtained. Several parcels have changed hands, both for shipment and speculation; the market, however, closes rather heavily at 21½ 10s. per ton. For arrival 5s. per ton more is required, but such parcels as are not sold previous to arrival may still be had at 21½ 10s. ex ship; small plates, WH brand, 22½.

TIN.—The smelters of English are out of stock, and decline selling for forward delivery. The demand lately has greatly increased. Foreign is dull, at former quotations, but may, probably, ere long participate in the general improvement of English.

TIN-PLATES are steady at 25s. 6d. IC coke. A little more enquiry has sprung up lately.

STEEL.—Swedish keg and faggot are unchanged in value.

QUICKSILVER.—No new feature to report in any respect affecting this metal.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 24.—A preface is required to our present report to remove the obscurity in the first paragraph of last week, as "respecting," by a typographical error, was substituted for "restricting;" but, no doubt, it was apparent to the majority of your readers. Our market, as usual at this period of the year, is free from any great excitement, and leaves nothing to record of any special importance, the wants of buyers being readily met by the dealers, who are still disinclined to purchase, in anticipation of orders. Tenders have been invited for about 2000 tons of water-pipes for one of our North American colonies, and it is not improbable, from the advantage of obtaining low freight, that the Scotch founders will be the successful competitors. They are required for shipment from the beginning of March to the middle of May next, and a very good quality will be imperative to bear the prescribed pressure. Scotch pig-iron has been active, and a large business done in warrants from 52s. 6d., cash, as quoted in our last, to 53s. 6d., cash, and 54s. 8d. three months open, the same influence being at work which caused the movement—the uncertainty of a strike among the colliers, as the adjourned meeting of the masters is postponed till to-morrow, the 25th inst. The large make, however, of the Cleveland district should cause the men to pause in their policy, as the aspect of this branch of the trade has undergone a marked change the last few years, owing to the rapid development of the mineral resources of that part of the country. The price to-day is, mixed numbers, warrants, f.o.b. in the Clyde, 53s. 3d. per ton, cash, and the shipments thence 546s. 2s. this week, against 5060 tons in the same period last year. Lead is rather firmer, with a better home demand. The same may be said of copper. English tin is without change in value. The enquiry for coke tin-plates has rather slackened, although the late advance is maintained. Charcoal are rather more sought for, and evidently have touched the lowest point; for, in spite of the very heavy exports, the American buyers will have to give out orders shortly to assort their stock. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Welsh bars, 6½ 5s. to 6½ 7s. 6d. to arrive, 6½ 10s. ex warehouse; Staffordshire, best bars, 7½ 10s. to 8½ 5s. according to quality; nail rods, 7½ to 7½ 7s. 6d.; hoops, 8½ 7s. 6d. to 9½ 5s.; sheets, 9½ to 9½ 10s.; Scotch pig-iron, No. 1, g.m.b., 61s. per ton.—Copper: Cake and tile, 107½ 10s. per ton; sheeting, 1s. per lb.—Lead: Fig. 21½ to 21½ 10s.; sheet, 22½ 10s.; shot, 25½ per ton.—Tin: Common, 132½; refined, 135½ per ton.—Tin-plates: IC coke, 25s.; charcoal, 31s. to 32s. per box, delivered f.o.b. here, usual terms.

The imports of metals, metallic minerals, and articles identified with mining into the port of London since our last have been—Lead: 632 pigs from Almeria; 1919 pigs from Seville; 300 pigs from Malaga. Iron: 2466 bars from Soderhamn; 2908 bars from Husum; 5278 bars from Gothenburg; 1455 ingots 159 pieces from Gefle; 246 bars from Hamburg. Spelter: 7407 plates from Stettin; 12,256 plates from Hamburg; 718 plates, 1846 cakes from Dordt; 280 packages from Antwerp. Zinc: 69 cakes from Rotterdam; 312 packages nails from Antwerp. Steel: 300 kegs from Uddewalla; 30 packages from Rotterdam. Antimony: 8 cakes from Hamburg. Black Lead: 79 cakes from Hamburg. Brimstone: 270 tons from Girgenti. Charcoal: 100 bags from Dublin. Oxide of Zinc: 100 barrels from New York. Saltpetre: 4500 bags from Calcutta.

In the Chemical Market, saltpetre continues in good request, and fine Bengal has realised an advance of 6d. per cwt. The sales privately are about 1500 bags Bengal and 2000 bags Bombay, the former obtained 34s. for ref. 123, 37s. 3d. to 37s. 6d. for ref. 6 to 6½, and 38s. 6d. for 4½ per cent. and under; the Bombay changed hands yesterday at 27s. to 28s. 6d. for ref. 53 to 25 per cent. At auction, 914 bags Bengal chiefly sold at 34s. 6d. for ref. 11, 37s. 6d. for ref. 6, and 38s. for ref. 5½ per cent.; 847 bags common Bombay realised 29s. 6d. for ref. 6½ to 52½, 27s. 6d. for ref. 44 to 41½, and 28s. for ref. 35½ to 34½ per cent. English refined, 39s. to 39s. 6d. The stock on hand at the present is 3913 tons, against

2648 tons at the corresponding period of last year. Antimony, crude is quoted 45s.; regulus, 50s. to 52s.; brimstone, rough, 8s. 12s. 6d. plumbago, Ceylon, 8s. Other articles without change.

There has been a good deal of fluctuation and excitement in the Mining SHARE MARKET this week, but scarcely an average amount of bona fide business transacted. Speculating for the "account" in one or two of the mines offering peculiar facilities for the operation, and which seem to be worked up and down to suit certain "books," has, since our last, been the prominent feature in the market. Copper is advancing, and there seems a very general impression that it will rise considerably, and we should look forward, therefore, to more business in good dividend mines. South Caradon shares have still been sought after by parties connected with the locality, and they leave off at 255 to 265; we have not been able to learn the truth or otherwise of the report of a new lode being cut, as noticed last week. West Caradon have slightly given way, and leave off at 155 to 160. Wheal Trelawny have been in request, and have advanced to 29½, 30½. Mary Ann have risen to 35, 37½. Herodfoot flatter, at 17½ to 17½, and very little business doing. Wheal Buller more dealt in, at 110 to 112½. Devon Great Consols, 425 to 435; at the meeting, a dividend of 8½ per share was declared for the two months. Hingston Down, after being flat for some time, became in demand on Thursday, and leave off at 44 to 45. East Russell shares have been very fluctuating, and such a strong feeling has been excited against the management at the mine, that an investigation, we think, must take place before public confidence, so much shaken by the jobbing transactions in this company, can be in any way restored. We hear the Stock Exchange men have declined to deal in the mine again, and we do not wonder at it. In our last we gave the substance of Capt. Richards's report, valuing the 88 east at 100½ per fm., and likely to continue. On Monday morning shares opened at 11½ to 12, buyers, but before the day was over a panic set in, and shares closed at 10½ sellers. A daily paper, the next morning, stated the decline had been owing to the lode "having been cut out"—that is to say, destroyed. On Wednesday shares dropped to 9½, or a depreciation in the property of 9000½. All this time the committee of management and the secretary were, we are informed, in complete ignorance of any change at the mine, and it was not until Thursday morning that a report was received from the agent, Capt. Goldsworthy, that in taking down the lode in the 88 east it had declined in value from 100½ to 25½, 30½ per fm., and that the 66 was worth 1 ton per fm. Upon this confidence in the mine was a little more restored, and shares rose to 11. On Friday morning, another report from Capt. Goldsworthy was received at the office, that the lode in the 88 was worth 70½ per fm., and from appearances he thought it would soon be of its former value (100½). The 66 had also improved, and he concludes—"On the whole, I never saw the mine looking so well as at this time." Upon this shares became more in request, and they leave off at 11½ to 11½. We have been particular in noticing these circumstances and dates, and the question for the committee to decide would appear to be—When was the lode taken down in the 88, and how was it that certain operators of the market got the information of its failure three days before the secretary? Again, have those who sold out at 9½, in consequence of the report in the morning paper alluded to, any remedy? We fear not; but it becomes a duty of the mining market to find out the author of the paragraph. Go-namena shares have been very largely dealt in, and leave off at 3½ to 3½; it appears that several important points are coming off in this mine, in addition to those we named last week, and a good rise still looked for in the shares. West Basset have declined to 18, 19; at the meeting, a dividend of 6s. per share was declared. Alfred Consols, 5½ to 5½; Bedford United, 8 to 8½; Calstock Consols have declined to 3½, 3½, and not so much doing; Carn Brea, 85 to 90; Condurrow have advanced to 60, 65; Cook's Kitchen, 11 to 12; Craddock Moor, 36 to 38; Ding Dong, 15 to 16. Drake Walls, 12 to 1½, and in demand; the rise in the back of the 70 is worth 40½ per fm. East Carn Brea quiet, at 5 to 5½; East Trefusis, 2½ to 3½; Great Caradon, 12s. to 14s., call of 3s. paid; East Wheal Grenville, 8s. to 10s.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 5½ to 6½; Great Alfred, 14 to 1½, quiet again; Great Hewas, 9s. to 10s. Great South Tolgus, 13 to 13½; a sad accident has happened to the machinery here, but fortunately with little loss of life. Great Trevelloe, 4 to 1; Great Wheal Vor, 9s. to 11s.; Hawkmoor, 14 to 14½; Kelly Bray, 3½ to 3½; the 45 east has improved, now worth 15½ to 17s. per fm.; the 55 end, approaching this, is also looking better. Lady Bertha, 16s. to 17s.; Marke Valley, 3½ to 4½; Wheal Margery, 12 to 13; North Basset, 6 to 6½; North Crofty, 9½ to 10. North Downs, 5½ to 6; the 143 tons sold on Thursday realised 1835½, which, after paying costs of extra machinery, leaves a profit of 300½ for the two months; the lode in the 40 end improved since last report. Par Consols, 10½ to 10½; Penduen, 24 to 3½; Providence Mines, 46 to 48; at the late meeting a dividend of 2½ 17s. 9d. per share was declared. Alt-y-Crib, 20s. to 21s.; the report here is very favourable, but the mine has not yet obtained much attention; the lode in the deep adit has strings of ore in it; the lode in the hill is worth 1 ton of lead per fm. On Thursday, 5 tons were sold at 14½ 12s. 6d. per ton, which pays the cost of the month. Rosewarne and Herland, 8 to 8½; Rosewarne United, 37½ to 40; Sorridge Consols, 14s. to 16s.; South Basset, 11 to 12; South Carn Brea, 2½ to 2½; South Condurrow, 15s. to 17s. East Basset have continued about the same, 147½ to 150; the 80 is said to be still poor, and the lode will be cut in the 90 in about 6 fathoms further driving. Stray Park, 18½ to 19½; some improvement is said to have taken place in the 160. South Frances, 145 to 150; St. Ives Consols, 54 to 56, ex dividend of 3½ per share. Tamar Consols, 24 to 3; Tincroft, 5 to 5½. Tolcarne have advanced to 37s. 6d., 42s. 6d. Trevelyan Consols, 18½ to 19½; Tolvalden, 5½ to 5½; West Trevelyan, 8 to 9; Trencrom, 7 to 8; Trowatha, 25s. to 27s. 6d. South Caradon Wheal Hooper have been rather flatter, and leave off 10s. to 11s. We stated last week that a report had been received of a new lode having been cut in South Caradon, which might affect this mine; the information was sent to the office of the company by the pursuer, but no further particulars have been received. East Caradon have been flatter, 5½ to 6½; we do not hear of any change in the mine, but the prospect of a call at the meeting has affected the price; shares, however, leave off better, at 6 to 6½. Treloweth, 3½ to 4½; the 80 west is improving, worth 2½ tons per fm.; one stone of ore from this end, weighing 20 lbs., produced 50 per cent.; the shaft and ends together turn out 19½ tons of ore per fm. United Mines, 115 to 120; Vale of Towy, 15s. to 16s. West Frances have been in considerable request at 12 to 13. West Powey, 6½ to 6½; West Stray Park, 5½ to 5½; Wheal Basset, 180 to 185; Wheal Clifford, 295 to 305; Wheal Edward, 27s. 6d. to 30s. Wheal Grenville, 34 to 4; the lode in the bottom level has improved from 20½ to 30½ per fm. North Rosekar have advanced from 18½ to 21, 23, on Friday; several telegrams were received in the market to buy shares, but no official intelligence of the cause for the demand. Wheal Arthur, 15s. to 17s. 6d., and a demand; an improvement, or rather a discovery has been made on the south lode, east of cross-course, and one or two points in the mine to come off. Wheal Sydney, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; Wheal Lewis, 8 to 8½; Wheal Unity, 8 to 9. Great Retalack have been dealt in since the meeting on Wednesday, and leave off 7½ to 14; at that meeting the finance committee presented a long report, which was unanimously adopted, and the future management of the mine is to be in the hands of a London committee. The report of the mine was of a favourable character, and during the past six months upwards of 100 tons per month of blende had been sold, and which, had a fair price been obtained for it, would have yielded a profit; it seemed to be the impression, that as only one bid had been received for the last parcel of 100 tons, that from some cause or other the smelters did not care to bid; and if so the change in the management, it is hoped, may remove that cause. One cargo of blende was reported to have been lost during the late gales, and as it was uninsured, it is a total loss to the company. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Wheal Margaret have declined to 45, 47½; the dividend at the meeting was 1½ 15s. per share. Llandudno shares have been enquired for upon some rumoured improvement. Wendron Consols, 45 to 47; Wheal Unity, 24s. to 25s.; Wheal Fry shares are particularly enquired for, but none are offered; the mine is principally in private hands, and a good discovery lately made. Miners, 155 to 160.

On the Stock Exchange, business in Mining Shares has been active during the week. The following prices are officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Alfred Consols, 5½, 5½, 5½, 5½, 5½; East Basset, 147½, 150, 148½, 147; Grambler, 59; West Caradon, 160; East Wheal Russell, 11, 10½, 10½, 10½, 10½, 10½, 10½, 10½, 10½, 10½; Herodfoot, 18; North Downs, 6½, 6½, 5½, 5½, 5½, 5½, 5½; South Carn Brea, 24; West Caradon, 167½; Tincroft, 5½, 5½; West Basset, 18, 19½; Wheal Mary Ann, 34; Hingston Down, 44½; Providence, 46½; West Seton, 32½.

In Colonial and Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Scottish Australasian, 3; Bon Accord, 3; Dun Mountain, 3; General, 25, 25½, 25½.

Cobre, 49, 491, 491; Fortuna, 3, 2, 3; St. John del Rey, 14, 15, 16, 161; United Mexican, 14, 14, 1; Copiapo, 8, 8, 8; Linares, 10, 10; Mariquita, 1, 1, 1; Llanos, 1.

Foreign and Colonial Mining Shares have been more freely dealt in, "outside," during the week, and in several instances stock has experienced an advance. Amongst those more particularly required for are shares in the colonial companies recently started, at in every instance a premium. St. John del Rey have advanced, and leave off 16, 161; Dun Mountain, 10s., 10s. 6d.; Mariquita, 1, 1; Great Northern, 1, 1 pm.; Bon Accord, 12s., 13s.; Linares, 10, 10; Cobre flatter, 49, 491; Copiapo, 8, 8; Scottish Australian, 1, 1; General, 25, 25; Fortuna, 2, 3; United Mexican, 1, 1; St. John's United, 1, 1 pm.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—I feel that I need not offer an apology for troubling you with this letter. You are the acknowledged guardian of the mining interest, and must desire to see it purged and cleansed. The public look to you to protect them from deception; and respectable miners also should wish to see exposed what is inimical to all who are in connection with mining pursuits. With these few remarks, allow me to relate that a short time ago a lady of my acquaintance was tempted to reply to a very specious advertisement in the *Times* newspaper. It offered for sale some shares in a valuable copper mine, the particulars to be obtained on application to the advertiser. My friend, I would observe, is a female of limited means, and has no money to lose, but is anxious, as I fear too many are, to increase her income, even at a little risk. In answering the advertisement she explained her position, and in a short time received a reply, offering her 100 shares for 500l. (in say) the "Bull and Bear" Mine, somewhere in Devonshire. The offer was most seductively made, and had my friend been an "unprotected female" she would probably have been taken in. I confess, old stager that I am in the ways of some of the mining gentry, I was almost tempted to try my own luck in the mine, described as near unto one that has paid the proprietors 600,000l. profit, these riches having been found by the same discoverer as he of the "Bull and Bear," the latter having the advantage, too, of a most respectable secretary—Three Blanks, Esq. On second thoughts, I sent the letter to a respectable agent in London, to make the needful enquiries for my friend and myself, and in course of time we learnt that the famous "Bull and Bear" had been worked so successfully that, some months ago, it had been sold by auction in London, with all its advantages and plant, for something under 500l., and that the shares in the present company had "no marketable value." If my friend, or myself, however, desired to have some, the agent in question could obtain them for us at 2l. 10s., or half the price asked the lady with limited means by the advertiser in the *Times*. I have been told in the course of my enquiries into this matter that the case of a mine having been given up by one company, and purchased by another for a few hundreds of pounds, and afterwards sold for as many thousands, is not an unusual circumstance, and that some of the best dividend mines in Cornwall were so obtained. But this offers no palliation for all the circumstances I have related; and permit me to ask you—Can men feel surprised that mine shares are looked upon (from such circumstances) with the greatest dread, and that distrust and suspicion are spread over and infect the whole mining community, though it contains, as I admit, many honourable men?

In your last Journal, I read the remarks made at a meeting of the members of the new "British and Foreign Mining Exchange," and these in some sort increased my determination to appeal to you, and through your columns to its members. Do they approve of catching "unprotected females" by such advertisements? What do the officials—the treasurer and the Chairman—answer? If there be any real desire to give unto mine dealing the same confidence that exists in other commercial pursuits, it will not succeed, depend on it, without exposing these advertising deceptions, and showing an intimation that the respectable parties connected with mining reprobate them. The proceedings of last week, which my friend has also read, have strengthened the views of the advertiser, and in her simplicity she doubts whether I have acted judiciously for her.

Blackheath, Nov. 21. M. C. O.
P.S.—I wish to add that my agent informed me he believed the secretary in question was ignorant that his name has been made use of in connection with the advertisement.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3051 tons of ore were sold, realising 17,493l. 6s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 188l. 6s.; average produce, 64; average price per ton, 6l. 3s.; quantity of fine copper, 136 tons 5 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Oct. 27.....	2507	1218 15	7 1/2	9 0	£ 90 6
Nov. 3.....	2236	127 5	8	7 10	9 2
" 10.....	3272	138 9	6 1/2	5 18	9 4
" 17.....	4527	197 18	6 1/2	6 12	9 11
" 24.....	3051	131 0	6 1/2	6 3	9 10

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 1l. 16s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 4d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 6l. 17s. 6d., and in the price per ton of ore about 8s. 9d.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting held yesterday, declared a dividend of 912l., being 9s. per share, arising from profits on sales of copper ore sampled in the months of July and August last. After paying the same, there remains in hand a balance of 19,737l. 13s. 7d. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund, applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At West Basset Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 351, 15s. 6d.; copper ore sold, August, 2959l. 17s. 2d.; September, 3453l. 11s. 11d.; advance on tribute, 410l. 6s. 6d. Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., August, 1894l. 17s. 10d.; Sept., 2926l. 11s. 11d.; advance on tribute, 400l.; leaving credit balance, 1897l. 15s. 9d.—A dividend of 1800l. (6l. per share) was declared, and a balance of 137l. 15s. 9d. carried to the credit of the next account. The report of Capt. W. Roberts was read, which stated that, although there were few points in the mine very productive, he considered the general prospects continued good, and the stopes and pitche looked well. It was expected the next sampling would be about 600 tons.

At Wheal Owles meeting, on Nov. 18, the accounts for July, August, and September showed—Balance last audit, 1472l. 11s. 11d.; tin sold (less dues, 1-26th), 4992l. 15s. 3d.; sundries, 145l. 19s. 8d.; sundry credits, 16l. 15s. 6d. 10l. 0s. 6d.—Labour cost, 335s. 11s. 6d.; carriage, 186l. 15s. 10l.; merchants' bills, 910l. 15s. 10d.; cwt., 277l. 12s. 2d.; sublet advances, 1852l. 12s. 4d. 1785l. 4s. 3d. By dividend of 400l. (3s. per share) leaves now in hand, 1490l. 15s. 3d.

At St. Ives Consols Mine meeting, on Nov. 16, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 654l. 11s. 11d.; tin ore sold, 5674l. 12s. 2d.; copper, 229l. 19s. 3d.; materials, 94l. 10s.; sundries, 4l. 11s. 3d.—5692l. 5s. 3d.—Mine cost for three months ending Sept., 2077l. 15s. 11d.; sublet, 1637l. 15s. 9d.; carriage, 732l. 13s. 4d.; coal, 224l. 5s. 11d.; doctor's fees, 13l. 2s. 6d.; merchants' bills and interest, 565l. 15s. 1d.; leaving credit balance, 3478l. 3s. 2d. A dividend of 2820l. (3l. per share) was declared, and a balance of 658l. 5s. 2d. carried to the credit of the next account. The average price of tin sold during the quarter was 70l. 13s. 6d. per ton.

At South Tolgus Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 4687l. 17s. 8d.; ore sold, less dues, 3412l. 13s. 6d.—3575l. 10s. 9d.; mine cost, Sept., 678l. 11s. 6d.; Oct., 1098l. 15s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 570l. 2s. 10d.; leaving credit balance, 1380l. 15s. 1d. A dividend of 1024l. (2l. per share) was declared, and a balance of 367l. 15s. 1d. carried to the credit of the next account.

The Wicklow Copper Mine dividend, of 2l. per share, declared for the first half of the present year, will be payable on December 1.

At Craddock Moor Mine meeting, on Nov. 16, the accounts for July and Aug. showed—Balance last audit, 1229l. 0s. 10d.; ore sold (less dues), 1636l. 15s. 7d.—1406l. 15s. 5d.—Dividend, 298l. 15s. 1d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., 1670l. 12s. 5d.; leaving credit balance, 1484l. 7s. 2d. A dividend of 282l. 15s. (5s. per share) was declared, and a balance of 1224l. 12s. carried to credit of next account. Capt. H. and J. Taylor reported that their next sampling would be 231 tons of copper ore. Upon the two months' working there was a profit of 360l. 6s. 2d.

At Great Wheal Fortune quarterly meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Labour cost for June, July, and August, 2318l. 15s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 970l. 2s. 9d. The sales of tin amounted to 42 tons 16 cwt., realising 3097l. 8s. 5d., which, with arsenic 36l. 8s. 4d., and sundries 52l. 16s. 9d., after deducting the dues on Carnmen tin 96l. 18s. 7d., left a profit of 398l. 9s. 1d., and 9s. 1d. in favour of the mine. The 128 shares standing in the name of the company were divided pro rata, by reducing the number from 1024 to 896, which number was afterwards sub-divided; the mine, therefore, now is divided into 1792 shares. The agents reported that they expected to clear and secure the ground at Hosen's shaft, and get the water again drained in a fortnight. They estimated the return of tin for the quarter would exceed 60 tons.

At Dunlask Mine directors' meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Curry in the chair), the agents reported that the several operations of the mine have been steadily conducted, and have rendered very satisfactory results. The 15 fathom level has been pushed southward for a considerable distance on an ore lode. In the present forecast it is 4 feet wide, affording good stoves of lead ore, and will probably improve as it is advanced towards Mr. Parting's shaft. In this shaft the lode is upwards of 4 feet wide, carrying a good branch of ore on the footwall. The underlie shaft has been timbered and secured, whilst the engine-shaft has been deepened to the 23 ft. level; at this point a short drive intersected the lode, which is 2 1/2 feet wide, and will afford from 6 to 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. It may be remarked that ore has been met with here earlier than was expected. In a waste sinking in the bottom of the 16 ft. level the lode was yielded 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Ten tons of ore were sold in October, which realised about 130l., and another parcel of 10 tons will be sent to market during the present month. As yet the deepest point is only 25 fathoms from surface; the lode appears, however, to become more valuable as greater depth is attained. The engine and pumping machinery is in excellent order, and sufficiently powerful to explore the mine to a

great depth. Considerable zeal and intelligence has been manifested by Capt. Bailey in pushing the various works.

At North Roskear Mine meeting, on Nov. 15, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 6292l. 4s. 6d.; mine cost, August, 6667l. 7s. 4d.; Sept., 6881l. 15s. 2d.; tributes, 2927l. 11s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 6977l. 7s. 6d.; water rents, 300l. 4s. 2d.—2970l. 14s.—Copper ore sold, 12027l. 7s. 6d.; tin, 6271l. 15s. 6d.; arsenic, 344l. 5s. 2d.; coal, 768l.; leaving debit balance, 4082l. 10s. 10d. Capt. J. Vivian reported that the tin stope was without alteration to notice, and the copper tribute department was a little improved. Since last meeting four heads had been added to the great stope, and in about two months they would add four to Pearce's and four to the crushing-mill stamps, when there would be 40 heads at work. In about six months from the present time he calculated on increasing the sales.

At Carn Galver Mine meeting, on Nov. 17, the accounts for the quarter ending September showed—Balance last audit, 76l. 10s. 11d.; tin sold, at Chyanodur, 717l. 10s.; at Stable Hobbs, 380l. 5s.; spare materials sold, 5l. 9s.; Nicholls and Co., amount due, 15l. 10s. 10d.—2992l. 2s. 1d.—Messrs. Nicholls and Co., 15s.; mine cost, 6877l. 7s.; surgeon and club, 9l. 6s. 1d.; lords' dues, 457l. 7s. 6d.; merchants' bills, &c., 1307l. 12s. 10d.; leaving to credit, 3077l. 9s. 9d.—By dividend of 95l. (10s. per share), carrying to next account, 1122l. 9s. 9d. The ends of the several levels and the pitche been in Rosemary and Boscawen, are much the same as last reported, except that three several pitche, left consecutively from the bottom of the 60, of 3 fms. each downwards, were left, the first at 16s. in 11, for September, the second 13s. 4d. in 11, for October, and the third at 10s. 6d. in 11, for November, which appears to indicate that the principal lode improves as operations descend below the 60, which is a little above the level of the sea at high water. The quantity of tin sold for the quarter is 11 tons 11 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs., which is 1 ton 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs. more than last quarter, and the proceeds, 998l. 4s. 17s. 2d., 6d. more than the last quarter.

At North Levant Mine meeting, on Nov. 16, the accounts for the three months ending September showed—Balance last audit, 6s. 7d.; sundries, 8s. 9d.; tin sold, 11s. 2d.; 24th, 828l. 3s. 2d.—829l. 3s. 6d.—Mine cost, July, September, 6277l. 15s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 1637l. 3s. 10d.; leaving credit balance, 48l. 15s. 6d. The report of the agents, Capt. R. James and J. Bennett, stated that they had fixed pitwork and done all necessary work at Boscawen's shaft, in order to resume the sinking of the same below the deep adit level, which would be proceeded with without delay.

At the Gonnemena Mine meeting, on Nov. 16, the accounts for July and August showed—Ore sold (less dues, 734l. 19s. 5d.), 11211l. 15s. 3d.—Balance last audit, 1182l. 14s. 10d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, sundries, &c., 984l. 15s. 1d.; leaving credit balance, 184l. 5s. 4d. Upon the two months' working there was a profit of 337l. 0s. 2d. It was resolved that the shaft in the 614, instead of 1024 as at present. The report of the agents, Capt. R. James and J. Bennett, stated that the ends of the 27 fms. level of being brought into the present account would show a profit of about 140l. for the next two months. The next sale would be about 150 tons, which they hoped would meet their increased expenditure.

At Wheal Arthur meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Henry Ford in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 531l. 4s. 8d. A call of 2s. per share was made. The prospects of the mine were considered very favourable. Details in another column.

At the Bryntail Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Edmonds in the chair), the accounts showed cash in hand 353l., and a balance of liabilities over assets 270l. The agent's report was read, and it was confidently expected that they would be soon in a fine course of ore in the 25, the development of which level had been suspended, owing to inadequate ventilation. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, and the committee re-elected. Details will be found in another column.

At West Par Consols meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. S. W. Dawkes in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 229l. 5s.; ore sold, 740l. 15s. 8d.—1009l. 6s. 8d.—Mine cost, three months, 760l. 5s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 1091l. 6s. 4d.; expenses, 257l. 13s. 3d.; discount on ore bills, 8s. 9d.; leaving credit balance, 1234l. 15s. 7d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the North Buller Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. E. Mathew in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 131l. 10s. 5d. The report of Capt. Delbridge, the agent, was read. The recommendations of Capt. Thomas and Rowe, as to the future development of the mine previously adopted by the committee were now unanimously approved by the shareholders. It was resolved that a petition be filed in the Vice-Warden's Court of Stannaries against all shareholders in arrears of calls. A call of 10s. per share was made. Details appear in another column.

At the Herward United Mine Company meeting, on Nov. 17 (Mr. W. Page in the chair), the accounts for three months, ending Sept. 30, showed—Mine cost, &c., 896l. 15s.—Ore sold, 714l. 15s. 2d.; interest and sundries, 8l. 11s. 6d.; showing debit balance, 115l. 11s. After discharging all liabilities to the end of Sept., there remained a balance in hand of 345l. 10s. 2d. Mr. McQuie was retained as secretary, and Messrs. W. Page, W. Bostock, and R. Hammersley re-appointed the committee of management. Capt. T. Pierce reported that the mine had much improved during the past quarter, and that the costs, which had been heavy owing to new operations, would be considerably reduced during the current quarter.

At the Brynford Hall Mine Company meeting, on Nov. 17 (Mr. Wm. Page in the chair), the accounts for the quarter ending September 30 showed—Ore sold, 781l. 5s. 10d.—Mine cost, &c., 779l. 6s. 11d.; leaving credit balance, 11l. 18s. 11d. The capital account, after discharging all liabilities to the end of September, showed cash in hand, 210l. 11s. 11d. available for the operations of the mine. Mr. McQuie's services as secretary were retained, and Messrs. W. Page, W. Bostock, and R. Hammersley were re-appointed the committee of management. Captain T. Pierce reported that since the last meeting a very rich vein, called Hammersley's vein, had been discovered, showing 22 in. thick of solid lead at present. The costs during the current quarter, he considered, would be materially reduced.

At the Whitford Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. T. Holroyd in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance at mine at last meeting, 1457l. 15s.; labour cost, July, Aug., Sept., 1737l. 8s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 211l. 12s.—3397l. 11s. 5d.—Calls received, less discount, 2457l. 15s. 9d.; leaving debit balance, 911l. 11s. 9d. There was a balance of liabilities over assets of 511l. 4s. 9d. At an adjourned special meeting, a call of 1s. per share was made, with a rebate of 5 per cent. if paid on or before the 30th inst. It was resolved that the names of those in arrears of call be at once handed over to the solicitor of the company. Capt. W. Sandoe reported that at about 8 fms. from the engine-shaft they had cut into the east and west lode, and were stopped by the increase of water; they had since, however, driven about 2 fms. into the lode, which had yielded some excellent stoves of lead ore, and the ends looking more kindly than hitherto seen. At the engine-shaft they had broken some excellent stoves, with a mixture of lead ore, and he had no doubt but they would shortly meet with some good bunches of lead ore, similar to those found by the old workers.

At Great Retallack Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Y. Watson in the chair), the report of the finance committee was submitted. The disappointment as to the profitableness of the mine appears to have arisen from an erroneous calculation of the cost of the lode and the cost of the shaft, which has been actually sold without profit, and the latter realising an average of about 2s. 6d. instead of 4s. as estimated. Mr. H. H. Watson, secretary, and Messrs. Watson and Cull, treasurers, and Capt. W. H. Reynolds, agent. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. W. H. Reynolds reported that, unfortunately, there does not appear to have been much demand of late for blends ore, and out of samples sent to thirteen buyers only one offered for it, although he thought they would get others to offer for the parcel now sampled. Messrs. Johnson and Matthey's assay states the ore to be worth 5s. per cwt. for blends.

At South Wheal Betsy meeting, on Nov. 15, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 898l. 9s. 10d.; mine cost, July, 1447l. 15s. 4d.; August, 2091l. 15s. 7d.; September, 1854l. 9s. 9d.; October, 2041l. 0s. 14s. 3d.; cost of lease and sundries, 261l. 9s. 6d.—1400l. 12s. 4d.—Ore sold, 3227l. 15s. 4d.; cwt. received, 289l.; leaving debit balance, 5577l. 13s. 3d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. William Stephens reported that there are at surface about 15 tons of lead and silver ore of about the same quality as the last parcel sold, which fetched 15s. 6d. per ton, and they sold on Nov. 11 about 11 1/2 tons of halva, at 4l. per ton. The general prospect of the mine are favourable.

At the Devon and Cornwall United Mines meeting, on Nov. 15, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2901l. 15s. 4d.; mine cost, July, 5037l. 8s. 5d.; Aug., 4021l. 2s. 4d.; Sept., 4731l. 15s. 1d.; Oct., 4891l. 8s. 8d.; interest, commission, and sundries, 1181l. 15s. 8d.—2377l. 15s. 8d.—Ore sold, and carriage, 10097l. 7s. 3d.; leaving debit balance, 1968l. 15s. 6d. Capt. Thomas Neill reported upon the various operations which have been carried on since the last meeting, and the prospects of the mine. The works are being pushed on as fast as possible, and the results, he believes, will be satisfactory to all. It was resolved that the sale of the Harwood seat be referred back to the committee, for them to dispose of it, or otherwise, as they may think fit.

At the Great Caradon Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. H. G. Sharp in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 309l. 15s. 10d. The appointment of Mr. Edward King as secretary was unanimously confirmed. A call of 3s. per share was made, and all shares in arrears of call were forfeited. The mine was spoken of as being in a promising condition. Details will be found in another column.

At the Stithy Wheal Buller meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. G. Noakes in the chair), the purchaser, from some unassigned reason, was not present. The Chairman stated that since the last general meeting, in April, he had repeatedly written to the purchaser requesting him to convene a general meeting, but had been unable to see him. That being the case, Mr. Vanitart thought that the only plan to pursue was to proceed with the business of the meeting, appoint a purchaser, and request the old purchaser to give up the books and documents belonging to the company. To prevent any misapprehension or mistake, the Chairman, on more occasion than one, had sent letters by his own clerk, which had been delivered into the purchaser's own hands, but no meeting had been convened. The present position of the mine Mr. Childs, the company's solicitor, explained was such that legal attention was absolutely necessary. He was much surprised at the absence of the purchaser, as his repeated attention had been called to it; very serious position in which the undertaking was placed, in consequence of the revocation of the lease having been served, as also from the fact that a petition had been filed in the Stannaries Court against the company for the non-payment of part of the labourers' wages. Letters were written to the purchaser explaining the exact position in which the mine stood, and at the same time he was informed that if he did not convene a general meeting he would be incurring a very serious personal responsibility. It appeared that Mr. Childs had done all that he possibly could in postponing the result of the proceedings to which reference has been made until the general meeting of the company. Not only had the men obtained a decree from the Stannaries Court for the sale of the mine, but the lord had given notice of revocation, and a notice of election had been served. An appearance had been entered by Capt. Gill, although not for the other defendants. The ground was, however, the notice of revocation, which was not known, although it was to be from the general owners of the deed not having been observed, and, therefore, the notice was served to recover possession of the mine. The Chairman observed that it was utterly impossible that a breach of the covenant should not have taken place, since there was no money to pay the men. A meeting was held last January, and against his judgment, but according to the wishes of a few, the sinking of the shaft was continued, to procure which a call of 5s. per share was made, payable in two instalments. He (the Chairman) and the party who had represented paid their instalment of 2s. 6d. the instalment it was demanded, and from that day to the present he had had no official communication with either to pay the other portion, to ascertain when or where committee meetings had been convened, or, indeed, of learning anything connected with the mine or its operations. Mr. Vanitart observed that the sinking of the proposed shaft was quite against his judgment and conviction, and he could not but think that those who are anxious for it ought to bear the expense. The Chairman said that in April last a resolution had been written out ready to pass that the purchase should be changed, but in consequence of the objection of some parties it was thought better not to press it, therefore, so far as he was concerned, he knew nothing of the purchaser, but felt that he (the purchaser) had not done his duty. After some further conversation, Mr. Truman was appointed purchaser. The committee were then re-appointed, with the addition of Mr. Harwood in the place of Mr. Carl, who, it was stated, had become disqualified. A lengthy discussion then ensued, during which Capt. Chappel undertook to give a guarantee that if the engine-house were put in proper repair the lord would not interfere. The meeting then adjourned.

At the Alten and Quangen Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Henry Labouchere in the chair), it was stated that the assets abroad, independent of the mines, smelting-works, machinery, and buildings, amounted to 8357l. 9s. 3d., and the liabilities over assets in England were 14307l. 12s. 9d. The mines have materially improved, and the produce has gradually increased. From April to September of the present year there was an increase, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, of 23 1/2 tons of fine copper. The plant was perfect, and the directors state that at no former period were the chances of success so favourable. Details appear in another column.

At the Brazilian Land and Mining Company adjourned general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Robert Sheppard in the chair), the report and balance-sheet were read and approved. Messrs. Corney and Harbridge having been unanimously re-elected directors, a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At St. John del Rey Mining Company half-yearly meeting, on Dec. 9, the usual full report will be submitted, and a dividend be declared. The profit shown for the past year in the company's last annual report was 9544l., whilst the profit for last month alone was 4605l., which indicates the late improvement in the profits. The number of tons of ore raised has not materially varied, but the difference in the result has been the variation in richness. The output of gold per ton of ore has respectively been, in 1852, 4.25; 1853, 4.34; 1854, 4.71; 1855, 3.98; 1856, 3.98; 1857, 3.06; 1858, 3.25; and in August, 1859, 4.25; the accounts for September show, moreover, an improvement upon August.

From Liverpool, our correspondent (Mr. T. E. W. Thomas) states that in British mine shares, during the past week, the following has been done:—West Stray Park, 5; North Roskear, 16, 17, 18; South Condurrow, 16s. to 16s. 6d.; Harriet, 15s.; West Frances, 11 1/2; Tolvalden, 5 1/2. Enquiries have been made for Great Britain, East Canada, and East Africa. Dale shares remain stationary, at 16s. to 17s.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that the mining market is quiet but steady. Good progressive and dividend mines are particularly enquired after. We have received information that the Whealreale Mining Company (limited), near Kettlewell, has cut a rich and productive vein of lead. The mine has been paying its own cost for some time. A water-wheel and efficient machinery are already erected (and paid for) for crushing and dressing the ore. The company being free from debt, and having good machinery ready for work, now that they can raise lead in paying quantities from the new discovery, in addition to what they were getting before it was made, we hope soon to have to report that dividends have been paid to the shareholders of this promising mine. Craven Moor, 7s. to 8s.; Hebdon Moor, 2 to 2 1/2; Merryfield, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Wensleydale, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; Yorkshire Mining Company, 1/2 dis. to par.

From Sheffield, our correspondents (Messrs. Smith) report an increased demand for Eyan shares, and the price is now 11 1/2 to 12 1/2. Mill Dam shares have been done largely at 1 prom. North Durburgh freely offered at 1 1/2, and no demand. Peak United more enquired for. The others quite neglected, and prices nominal.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Foxdale.....	100	£25 0 0	Trefry's Executors.
Wheal Wrey Consols.....	40	16 10 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Wheal Exmouth.....	80	14 7 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
Westminster.....	39	13 13 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Maesayn.....	36	13 15 0	A. Courage & Co.
Mount Pleasant.....	20	13 17 6	ditto
Snow Brook.....	8	15 11 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Mimigaff.....	22 1/2	13 7 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Calumore.....	3 1/2	12 8 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
New Wh. Vor.....	7 9 2 28	£31 5 0	£ 607 12 6	Holtho & Co.
Folbrunn.....	4 5 0 0	77 10 0	329 7 0	Eanthoven & Sons.
St. Austell Con.....	10 10 0 0	78 10 0	893 5 0	Eanthoven & Sons.
Kitty (St. Agnes).....	2 10 2 26	—	199 2 5	—
ditto.....	15 2 0 1	—	1124 19 7	—

COPPER ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
United Mines.....	110	£3 6 6	Wheal Ellen.....	20	£1 5 6
ditto.....	85	3 9 0	ditto.....	19	0 18 0
ditto.....	80	3 8 6	ditto.....	16	20 8 6
ditto.....	79	4 18 0	Craddock Moor.....	80	8 15 0
ditto.....	70	4 0 0	ditto.....	60	8 14 0
ditto.....	40	3 14 0	ditto.....	60	8 9 0
ditto.....	30	3 10 0	ditto.....	21	1 18 0
ditto.....	29	1 3 0	East Crinnis.....	73	6 11 0
ditto.....	24	2 17 6	ditto.....	56	4 4 6
ditto.....	23	4 15 6	ditto.....	55	5 0 0
South Caradon.....	99	7 4 0	ditto.....	13	2 3 6
ditto.....	68	10 15 6	Gonnemena.....	90	6 6 0
ditto.....	60	10 16 0	ditto.....	28	10 16 6
ditto.....	60	15 0 0	ditto.....	13	4 1 0
ditto.....	54	6 2 6	ditto.....	13	8 5 6
ditto.....	30	6 10 0	North Downs.....	73	6 19 0

Now ready, price 1s.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858,

BEING THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1845), *Gleanings among Mines and Minerals*, &c.

The FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 2, 1859.

A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1858, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1857, 1858, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CURELL'S Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CURELL.

WATSON AND CURELL'S MINING CIRCULAR. Published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or 4s. 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CURELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CURELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER AND NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1859, with Particulars of the Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Four Years, &c., and of SPECIAL REPORTS ON VARIOUS IMPORTANT MINES, IS NOW READY, price One Shilling, at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application. Also, COPIES OF "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT," By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. 6d. advertisement in another column.

MODEL OR RELIEF MAP OF CORNWALL.

By THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer and Sharebroker, 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

This relief map or model of Cornwall is based on the 1 in. Ordnance Survey. It will measure 6 ft. 6 in. in length, and 5 ft. in breadth. It constitutes a perfect model from nature, contains the whole geological formation of the county, and illustrates the geology and the varied configurations of one of the most important mineral districts in the world. It will also contain and distinguish the position and names of every town and village in the county, as likewise the situation and names of upwards of 2000 mines.

The whole of the River Tamar will be included in the model, showing the various mines on the Devonshire side, situated within two miles of its banks, which will include the Devon Great Consols, Bedford United, East Russell, Devon and Cornwall, Tamar Consols, &c.

The great mineral-bearing districts are also distinctly delineated, with their table lands, plains, valleys, drainage, basins, water partings, the courses of rivers, and their low and lofty coasts.

The whole of the colours and tints will be true to the colouring of nature, and the lettering will be executed by copper-plate engraving in the highest style of art, affording full reference to the towns, villages, and mining districts, as also to the granite, clay, slate, serpentine, and other formations peculiar to the county.

Plane surface maps, of whatever character, fail to give accurate ideas. Take one example—A series of dotted or curved lines are made to represent mountains; but the task of imagining elevations is difficult and unnatural, hence the great physical features of the globe remain comparatively unknown, and the terms table lands, water sheds, mountain slopes, &c., exist only as unintelligible and perplexing sounds.

It is a general complaint that the better the map the more difficult it is to be consulted, as the hill shading, when elaborately executed, obscures the lettering to such a degree that a lengthened explanation becomes positively painful.

The eminent geographer, Alexander Keith Johnston, in writing on this subject says:—"The art of portraying mountains on maps has not yet reached perfection. The principal merit of a map, next to accuracy, consists in distinctness, but here shading interferes, and we prefer giving a black line, thus—indicating the mountain ranges, to obscuring the map with futile attempts to give a clear idea of elevations. The physical position of a place, or its elevation above the level of the sea, is an element of great importance, but this information cannot be conveyed by means of an ordinary map; relief alone can effect it. To the geologist, faithfully executed reliefs are of the highest importance, as theories may be confirmed, and ideas amplified, by the study of such representations of the earth's contours, while to the military student, the engineer, and the traveller, they are almost indispensable."

Contrary to the ordinary models of localities, which are constructed of plaster of Paris, and are therefore cumbersome and liable to fracture, the raised map of Cornwall will be made from a novel preparation of paper maché, and will wholly avoid these objections.

In preparing and publishing the relief map or model of his native county, Mr. Spargo does not aim at present profit; his object is to aid the geologist and mining interest of the district in their important researches, by offering them the direct means by which to attain a correct knowledge of the peculiar features of the very mineral district to which their attention must necessarily be directed.

The subscription price of the model is £5.5s. Applications to Mr. THOMAS SPARGO, 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

MERCHANT MINING.—I have perused many of the communications that have appeared in your valuable Journal relative to the supplies at Harodoc and other mines, and it appears from the remarkable letter of "Aminadab" that he would exclude all merchants from supplying materials, &c., to any mine in which they held shares. This I consider is a positive injustice; as it is only fair play that those merchants should supply the mines in which they have an interest, provided, of course, their articles are as good and as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere. Take, for instance, the Liskeard or Tavistock mines, a great number of which are almost entirely supported by merchants residing in the district. No doubt in many cases favoritism exists to a great extent, but this should be avoided. We too often see when new managers are appointed that the old agents, engineers, local pursers, and merchants are at once discharged, and new ones introduced, who are the most liberal with what is commonly called "palm oil."—*MERCHANT.*

CARNARVON MINING COMPANY.—I have another case of complaint. There has been no meeting of the shareholders for I know not how long—I believe twelve months at least. Messrs. Treddinick and Co. are, or were, about the largest shareholders, and six months ago informed me that they had possession of the books, and that a meeting was about to be called forthwith. Should this meet the eyes of other shareholders besides Messrs. Treddinick and Co., I should like to know their opinion of such proceedings. I enclose my card, as a guarantee for the truth of the above statements.—*A SHAREHOLDER.*

WINDING-UP COURT.—There appears to me to be a serious defect in the working of this Act, so far as furnishing the contributors from time to time with information is concerned. I am unfortunately a holder of Mexican and South American Company shares, upon which I have been paid. I never received a dividend, but prospects were said to be most flattering. Two years ago, however, the company collapsed, and came into the Winding-up Court, since then I have paid 8s. per share in calls, which I hoped would suffice, but I am now really alarmed, as I see by the Law Notices that the company are yet involved in a mass of law suits, and the unfortunate holders seem to have nothing in prospect but continual calls to carry on the war. Can any of your correspondents give me an idea of the present state of affairs, as we never hear a word from the official manager?—*UNFORTUNATE.*

RESPONSIBILITY OF PURSERS.—Although I have been an adventurer in mines nearly 30 years, I know but little of mining practically, having had to work hard to pay calls, and but little time to look after their disposal. However, latterly I have looked on it in a more business-like manner, and am convinced if we could get our mines conducted as a merchant carries on his own business, the same practical results would very likely follow. I want information, and answers to the following questions:—After a purser is appointed to a mine, is he an irresponsible agent, if a co-adventurer, or is he accountable to the shareholders for his conduct?—Can he raise his own salary?—Can he be dealt with (as a merchant would his confidential clerk) for misapplication of the shareholders' capital?—An answer to these questions will greatly oblige.—*INQUIRER.*

LADY BERTHA, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.—It was with considerable surprise I noticed the remarks made at the meeting by the Chairman of this company, as reported in last week's Journal, the more so from the fact of the appointment of Capt. Metherell being looked upon by all interested at the time as an ensuring success for the future, from his well-known ability in conducting the opening of mines in that locality; and now, by a rule of the committee, he is superseded (the post of underground agent being given him), and Capt. Harper appointed manager, "whose estimates were said to be accurate." This certainly implies that the statements furnished by Capt. Metherell have not been borne out; and, therefore, he is no longer to be entrusted with that most important duty of a mine captain—valuing and reporting on the lode as developed. If this be the case, I for one think that Capt. Metherell ought to have been discharged, as not being trustworthy; or, if the contrary be the case, the appointment of Capt. Harper is one made by the committee without the sanction of the general body of the shareholders, and one which will have the effect of increasing the mine cost without any corresponding benefit to the shareholders.—*J. H. M.*

LADY BERTHA.—Some short time since the shareholders in this company discussed at a general meeting the policy and justice of increasing the salary of the agent, Capt. J. Metherell. Upon that occasion, as upon many others, his skill and efficiency as a thoroughly practical miner, and his ability in the management of the affairs of the Lady Bertha Mine were extolled as being such as the most sceptical among the shareholders could possibly desire. On these laudations—which were, to all appearance, deservedly merited—many took a conspicuous part who are now as prominent in a course diametrically opposite, save, perhaps, with one exception, who is at the present time a member of the committee of management. Upon the occasion to which reference is now made a lengthy discussion ensued, not only upon the propriety of increasing the captain's salary, but, at the same time, the erection of an account-house for his convenience. Notwithstanding the unanimous testimony of certain gentlemen, that "every labourer is worthy of his hire," and "that a fair day's wage should be paid for a fair day's work," it seems, according to your report in last week's Journal, that a manager has been appointed in the room of Capt. Metherell, who has accepted that office of underground agent. If I rightly recollect, at the time this discussion took place one of your correspondents, referring to the subject, thought that to depend upon the abstract judgments of shareholders in the event of certain things being brought about was trusting to a broken reed, and his opinion seems to have been fully verified. There is some complication in the matter, even as it at present stands. For instance, the course that the committee have thought fit to adopt with Capt. Metherell, in appointing him underground agent at a reduced salary, appears to run counter to the resolution passed at the general meeting,—that although he has been removed from the management, yet his salary is to remain the same as when in that office. The simple question is—Is Capt. Metherell "worthy of his hire," or is he not? It is agreed on all sides that he has opened the mine in an efficient and satisfactory manner, and that he has conducted its affairs with credit; but, from some cause or another, his estimates have been inaccurate, and his position has, consequently, been forfeited. Although an adventurer cannot fairly impeach the orderings of a committee, yet it does seem that the single ground upon which they have deemed it prudent to adopt this course referred to is not a sufficient reason for so doing.—*B. G. Old Broad-street.*

SAMPLING TRIBUTERS' TRUSTEE.—Permit me, through the medium of your excellent Journal, to express a personal opinion recently adopted in a tin mine in the East. Just district, not 100 miles from Newnham. The general rule in reference to sampling tributaries (that is to charge the men 1s. per sample, which, of course, is deducted in the cost, the same as powder, candles, &c.). In the case referred to the agents deduct the usual fee (1s. per sample), but, moreover, it is said, put the money into their own pockets, instead of placing it to the credit of the adventurers,—perhaps another such instance cannot be found in Cornwall. I forbear making any further comment on such a piece of injustice, as the mere mention of the fact is sufficient to show its culpability to the most inexperienced in mining matters. I trust this slur will be speedily removed.—*LOOKER-ON: Nor. 17.*

WHEAL TREBRY.—Having seen for some time past in the List of Progressive Mines one by the name of "Wheal Trebry (tin), Plymouth," and not knowing of any such one granted by that name on either of the properties of the Earl Morley, Capt. Strode, or Mr. P. Trebry, I should be thankful to know where it is situated, to enable me to reply to several enquiries.—*Wm. Edwards: Plymouth, Nov. 22.*—[The locality of the mine was incorrectly given: Wheal Trebry is in Buckfastleigh, not Plymouth.]

NORTH AND CENTRAL MINERS.—In my letter, last week, I incorrectly stated that Mr. Edgeworth was a director of the Miners' Mine: he is a large shareholder, and solicitor of the company.—*T. P. Thomas: 2, Crook-court, City.*

TRENCROFT MINE.—I am a shareholder in this mine, and am desirous of knowing how it goes on after more than one quarter, or when the meetings take place. I think we ought to have a report in the Journal at least once a fortnight, so that I, in common with others, may be kept informed as to how the workings are going on. I believe, from what I can learn, that the workings are not pushed with the energy which should be used. The steam-stamps house should have been up and covered in before this, and the flat-rods at work.—*A SHAREHOLDER.*

GREAT TREBOUE CONSOLS.—In reply to the questions asked in the letter of "W. S. F.," which appeared in last week's Journal, I beg to inform him that, as the Vice-Chancellor's decision on the bill of injunction was so decidedly favourable to the company as to the perfect legality of the issue of the shares in question, the directors have continued to act without reference to the proceedings of the lesser. That the lesser has a bill of interrogatories before Court, which has been answered, is true; but acting under the advice of eminent legal authority, no doubt is entertained as to the company being able to defeat this further attack, as they did the former one. In the meantime the working of the mine is proceeding very satisfactorily. We have had a tribute taken at 10s. 11d. between the 60 and 70 ft. levels. The shaft is in course of sinking to the 80, two fathoms having been last week set at 18d. per fm., and here we expect to meet with a rich course of ore. On Nov. 17 a small parcel of ore (4 tons) from the 70 fathom level was sold at Truro, realising 11s. 7s. 6d. per ton, or nearly double the average price of all the ore then sent. I shall be happy to give "W. S. F." any further information in my power, if he will apply direct to me, for I do not like to intrude upon your space with too many and minute particulars.—*CHAS. FERRIS, Secretary: 5, New Broad-street, London, Nov. 25.*

EAST CARADON MINE.—A meeting of adventurers will be held at the offices in Salisbury on Dec. 1, when Capt. Secombe will attend. We may require the committee to publish the necessary particulars of what may transpire in the Journal, for the information of the many shareholders who may not be able to travel so great a distance. The increasing interest in the affairs of this mine leads me to expect this conclusion.—*A SHAREHOLDER.*

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—Can any of your correspondents inform me whether or not the development of this mine is still being prosecuted? A few weeks since an announcement was made to the effect that in several parts of the mine a considerable improvement had taken place, whereas there is no certainty that the mine is being worked. Many communications have been addressed to the pursers, and some of them I know have been returned. If any of your correspondents could inform me what is being done, or what it is proposed to do with this mine, information would be accepted with thanks.—*J. S.*—[Our correspondent will find in another column the details of the meeting, and the course which it is intended to pursue.]

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—Can any of your correspondents inform me what are the prospects, financial and otherwise, of this mine? Some time since I was inclined to take an interest, but was prevented by unforeseen circumstances. Since then up to quite recently I have lost sight of it; but in consequence of the last two or three certainly very favourable reports believe there must be some truth in the statements put forward in the first instance. At the same time, I shall be glad to know if there are any mines in the immediate district working to a profit, it being, I believe, on the edge of the Dartmoor granite range?—*F. S.: Liverpool.*

GREAT CARADON AND SLADE MINING COMPANY.—As the shareholders who have not taken additional shares appear to have neglected to do so owing to the exorbitant number of shares taken by Messrs. Bennett, Blode, and Northam for the transfer of the mine, permit me to add, as an inducement for all now to come forward, that at the meeting on Nov. 17 Mr. Northam stated he had not the means to pay for shares, but would relinquish one in ten of his holding for the benefit of the company.—*A SHAREHOLDER: Nov. 22.*

NORTH DOLOCHATH.—Several letters appeared in the Journal, a few weeks ago, from Capt. Charles Thomas, Jun., Capt. Paul, and others, with respect to the discovery of the silver ore in North Dolcoath. Whenever anything good is found in a mine, it generally happens that there are smug candidates for the honour attached to the discovery. I cannot see that honour belongs to anybody. It was no other than an accidental discovery, or at any rate a happy accident, and I am very glad for the company's sake that the mine is rich and hope it will continue so. One thing I cannot refrain from mentioning: It has been stated that Capt. C. Thomas, of Dolcoath, gave a favourable report of this mine. It is very odd, then, that he should have given an unfavourable report on a mine separated from it by a rivulet. But other agents, just as good, have expressed a different opinion concerning the adjoining mine, and I think it will be proved by-and-by that Capt. C. Thomas's opinion is as wrong in this case as it was in regard to a mine near St. Austell, now defunct.—*J. H.: Gresham House.*

WHITTINGTON COLLIERY COMPANY.—Some months since the prospectus of this company was advertised in the Journal, by which it appeared that the company was to be formed for fully developing certain seams of coal laid open, and sinking to others known to exist at a greater depth, there being sufficient machinery at surface for that purpose. Everything seemed to go on well at the commencement, and shares were quoted at a premium; but from that time to the present I cannot learn what progress is being made at the colliery, or if the amount of capital subscribed is sufficient to warrant the directors in proceeding.—*G. G.: Swansea.*

SOUTH DEVON IRON COMPANY.—Why are the directors so silent respecting the progress of their works? Surely Mr. Harris must forward some reports as to his movements; and I do not understand why the substance, if not the details, should not be communicated to those interested through the Journal. Publicity has often proved a check to the continuance of error.—*A SHAREHOLDER.*

WHEAL ADAMS.—When Capt. Moore was removed from the management of this mine, the alleged reason for so doing was that the operations at the mine were inefficiently conducted. Another captain was then appointed, who was to have set all matters right, and by his judgment and foresight prevent any contretemps that would impede the development of the property. These remarks are by no means to infer that the Colliery Company, or its agents, are to be blamed for the inefficiency of the present management, but are put forth with a view to vindicate the conduct of the present captain, who could no more prevent accidents than can the present manager. Had the committee of management followed the advice proffered by several practical men, and discontinued the old shaft, which had been a continual source of expense and disappointment to the original company, not only would these frequent casualties have been averted, but the money that has been expended could have been employed in the sinking of the shaft in the middle of the old, and instead of disaster and disappointment there would, in all probability, have been satisfaction and success. If the development of this property, or at any rate a happy accident, and I am very glad for the company's sake that the mine is rich and hope it will continue so. One thing I cannot refrain from mentioning: It has been stated that Capt. C. Thomas, of Dolcoath, gave a favourable report of this mine. It is very odd, then, that he should have given an unfavourable report on a mine separated from it by a rivulet. But other agents, just as good, have expressed a different opinion concerning the adjoining mine, and I think it will be proved by-and-by that Capt. C. Thomas's opinion is as wrong in this case as it was in regard to a mine near St. Austell, now defunct.—*J. H.: Gresham House.*

COOKHAVEN MINE—LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.—The success attending the bringing out of this mine, so far as regards the taking-up of the shares, is most gratifying, as on application at the office I find that the whole have been subscribed for. Operations ought now to be commenced, and carried on with spirit, to test the practicability of adopting the Limited Liability Act to mining companies. It has long been the argument of parties largely interested in mining that under an other system than the Cookhaven one, it would be a happy accident, and I am very glad for the company's sake that the mine is rich and hope it will continue so. One thing I cannot refrain from mentioning: It has been stated that Capt. C. Thomas, of Dolcoath, gave a favourable report of this mine. It is very odd, then, that he should have given an unfavourable report on a mine separated from it by a rivulet. But other agents, just as good, have expressed a different opinion concerning the adjoining mine, and I think it will be proved by-and-by that Capt. C. Thomas's opinion is as wrong in this case as it was in regard to a mine near St. Austell, now defunct.—*J. H.: Gresham House.*

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26, 1859.

We have before us a *proof sheet*, which sets forth the objects of the MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE. We have been waiting for some such statement as this. The idea, as we received it from the reports of the meeting at Camborne, appeared to us as one deserving of careful attention; but seeing by one of the resolutions "that Mr. ROBERT HUNT be requested to draw out a statement of the objects of the Association," we thought it advisable to reserve our remarks until we had that document in our hands. The following are the chief points which call for special attention. Under the head of the *Record of Observations* we read—

"It is important that the results of experience should have some permanent record, and that the men who have grown grey in their subterranean toil, should be solicited to give their younger brethren the advantage of their long-continued observation, as they pass away from amongst them. The Miners' Association proposes to do this by meetings conveniently arranged, at which communications shall be read, and discussions, in a friendly spirit, encouraged on any subject connected with the phenomena of mineral formations. It is also proposed to circulate amongst the younger miners forms of questions, by which their observations may be judiciously directed, and to regulate classes of practical miners to collect and preserve examples of the geological and mineralogical conditions of the mining districts. The advantages of these plans will be soon apparent

in the improvement, which will certainly take place, in the habits of correct observation. To observe correctly, and to judge rightly, are the highest attainments of man. There is no branch of human industry which more fully calls for the observant eye and the thinking mind than mining, and the record of a series of carefully-regulated observations cannot fail to advance our knowledge."

The Promotion of Scientific Knowledge.—This must be regarded as one of the most important divisions amongst the several duties which are marked out, as being especially the object of the Association. The following definition of science, which has obviously been written with the object of correcting any false impressions on this point, will, we think, prove very satisfactory to the miners:—

"Science is not to be construed to mean anything but what is essentially practical; indeed, all correct science has no other end than that of soliciting Nature to disclose her secrets, that they may be applied to the advantage of humanity, in improving all industrial pursuits. The term science is frequently used in a false sense; we employ it in its ordinary acceptance as KNOWLEDGE, and not uncommonly it is perverted to injurious ends, as in supporting vague hypotheses; we conceive its legitimate end is TRUTH. The sciences, however, which the Miners' Association proposes to encourage the pursuit of are so evidently practical, that few are there who would not at once see their value to all under the constantly increasing difficulties of our mining operations."

The "statement" then proceeds—

"As soon as the means at the command of the Association will admit of it classes will be formed, and instruction given by efficient teachers in—
MECHANICS—embracing Strength of Materials, Principles of Machinery, Construction, &c.
GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—A Knowledge of Rocks, and of the Minerals they contain.
CHEMISTRY AND ASSAYING.—The determination by easy means of the constitution of any minerals."

In addition to these, it is thought desirable, without delay, to organise, especially amongst the younger members, classes for mutual instruction in any of those branches of education in which there may appear to exist a deficiency. It is desired to encourage Arithmetic, especially in those divisions of it which are directly useful in the Measurement of Grounds—the Computation of Masses—and the Calculation of Produce—the Standard, &c. No less important will be the classes for the study of Surface and Underground Surveying, with the construction of Plans and Sections of Mines.

This division of the labours of the Miners' Association will necessarily be strictly conformable to the wishes of the district committees, who will be, it is supposed, the most competent to regulate the system of instruction, so as to meet the wants of their locality.

It will be the object of each district of the Association to secure for itself well-selected examples of the geological and mineralogical phenomena of its locality, and to preserve these in some place where they shall be easily studied. In this it is highly probable the same character may be eventually looked for.

It has been suggested that in connection with the Association might be founded a chemical laboratory, under the charge of a chemical teacher, in which might be analysed any rare or doubtful minerals, many of which are constantly presenting themselves to the practical miner. The value of this suggestion is admitted, and will not be lost sight of by the Association.

MINING OPERATIONS.—It is thought that by encouraging periodical meetings, at which discussions may be invited, on the improvement of the appliances which may tend to facilitate the opening out of ground, the extraction of ore from the lode, the draining of deep mines, ventilation, the dressing of ore, and such matters, there must necessarily be elicited facts, which cannot but tend to the application of the best mechanical principles, in the most economical manner.

The physical and moral improvement of the miner is spoken of, and it is insisted that the benefit of the employer is best secured by attention to the comfort and general well-doing of the employed. The consideration of subjects of this character will, it is proposed, be a very important duty of the Association. The education of children and young persons employed on the mines is also regarded as a question of vital importance, which may be expected to engage attention.

Such is a rough outline of the objects which it is contemplated to embrace. The Miners' Association is to devote itself to the improvement of our knowledge of mineral deposits—to the advancement of those sciences which are especially the chief aids to mining—to the consideration of all the methods of working mines—and to the great social questions of health and education, as bearing on the mining population of the West. To quote from the document before us again—

"The great object of this associated body will be the improvement of the practical miner, and, consequently, of the practice of mining, by all the methods which can be brought within its sphere of action. This can only be effected by the co-operation of all who are in any way interested in this important division of human industry; and this result will be advanced by the frequent interchange of thought amongst the members."

We shall return to a consideration of the proposed "plan" of working the Association next week.

DIVIDING MINE SETTS—FORFEITURE OF SHARES FOR NON-PAYMENT OF CALLS.—A case of much interest has just been heard in the Stannaries Court, which proves the difficulty arising in the forfeiture of shares after two mines, originally worked by one set of adventurers, have been divided into two adventures by resolution of a general meeting. In this case, the present pursers of Stray Park Mine sued adventurers (Taylor and another) for arrears of costs on three shares, amounting to 31s. 8s. 1d., and in the joint answer put in there was a special defence, to the effect that Stray Park was originally worked jointly with another mine—Camborne Veau—which mine had since been divided; but that defence had not been insisted on, for at the last sittings Taylor was sued by the pursers of Camborne Veau for costs in arrears, and the case not being defended, the Vice-Warden granted a decree. The postage of the printed minutes of the proceedings at the meeting was proved; also that several meetings of Stray Park had been held since its division from Camborne Veau, and notices and minutes of meeting, and notices of call, and letters requiring payment, were regularly sent to Taylor as an adventurer in Stray Park only—distinct letters and notices being sent in respect to Camborne Veau, and at the last sitting a decree was obtained against Taylor (Blews v. Taylor), after the hearing of the case in Court, for his arrears in Camborne Veau. The Vice-Warden said that at the hearing of the case (Blews v. Taylor) there was no question raised, or evidence given, as to the two mines having been united and then severed. But in the present case there was that difficulty. The change effected by the severance of the mines was very considerable, inasmuch as it formed two distinct companies. All difficulty would have been avoided if in the circular announcing the division of the mines it had been required that any adventurer dissenting should signify such dissent within a certain definite time. But that had not been done, and the question now was whether the defendant, having taken no notice of the letters sent to him, must be assumed to have assented to the change; so as to be liable for calls which had been made since the separation of the mines. Presumably the letters had been received by the defendant; and the remedy now sought against him was not personal, but only for the sale of shares. Under all the circumstances the Vice-Warden granted the decree, remarking, however, that the plaintiff must take the chance of its being appealed against in the event of the mine becoming very rich; and that the question as to defendant's liability under the circumstances proved was a nice one, which, perhaps, ought to have been left to a jury. The resolution for dividing the mines seemed to have been considered reasonable and sensible, since all the other adventurers had acquiesced in it, and paid their calls under the new arrangement. The Vice-Warden granted the decree, though he confessed it was open to argument, whether under the circumstances the defendant's conduct signified assent.

TRIBUTERS' ORE—DISPUTED PRODUCE.—(From a Correspondent).—The important case of James v. James has terminated, but the Vice-Warden reserved judgment. The whole case turned upon the produce of the ore raised from a certain pitch, between the 6th April and 5th May, in Kelly Bray Mine, by Henry James, the tributer—the plaintiff declaring that its produce was 8½, whilst the defendant (the principal agent at Kelly Bray) asserted the produce to be at most 5. The entire case appears anything but creditable to the officials of the mine, unless the fact that it is common for agents to pay tributers less than their fair due be taken as a justification. Referring to the reports published in the *Mining Journal* between the dates named, we find that on April 9 Capt. S. James writes—"The pitches generally throughout the mine are yielding the usual quantity of ore." On April 16—"In the tribute department there is no change to notice; the men are all working well, and earning fair wages." On April 23—"In the tribute department, during the past week, there has been a little improvement." On April 30—"In the tribute department, during the past week, an improvement has taken place in two pitches—one in the back of the 75 west, and one in the back of the 45, west of the shaft; the remainder of the pitches are much as usual." And in the report presented at the general meeting on May 10 (see *Mining Journal*, May 14)—"The 55 west has been extended 10 fms. 3 ft. west of winze; the lode is 8½ ft. wide, worth 35s. per fm., or 5 tons of ore per fm., worth 7l. per ton at the above point; there is a valuable piece of ground discovered both in the back and bottom of said level." Now, although we do not know what pitch was taken by Henry James, we think the above extracts will suffice to prove that there was being raised at the time the dispute arose ore nearly as rich as that alleged by the tributer to have been raised by him, especially when it is remembered that the standard was 136l. 1s. for 6½ produce when Capt. James's estimate was made, that the

fall had only been to 1231. 2s. for 6 produce when the ore was sold, and that at the meeting in question the secretary stated to the shareholders that the captain's estimates were always borne out by the results. Again, we cannot see how to account for the fact that, if James's ore gave only a produce of 5, the tributer who took the pitch after him, and only for the scrolls (his leavings), got ore of 5½ produce; nor does there appear anything to justify posting a tributer's ore at 4½ produce, even assuming it to be only 5. From the entire evidence, the conduct of the miner appeared straightforward and honest, and we regret that an equally favourable opinion cannot be pronounced with respect to the conduct of the other parties to the dispute. Tributers, however, should take this as a warning, that the best mode of securing their rights is to insist upon their sample bags being sealed before they are taken from the mine, and to ascertain that they are paid for their ore according to the average of the assays given.

MINING IN SCOTLAND.—No. I.

Canny and cautious as the Scotch are universally admitted to be, still their indomitable and unremitting perseverance in whatever they undertake always carries their professors to the highest pinnacles of the Temple of Fame. In every department of science, in every work of practical utility, do the wary sons of Scotia take pre-eminence; whilst in literature they are acknowledged to stand unrivalled. The pages of this Journal have frequently been the media of information to the world of the wonderful efforts of her Millers, Forbes, and other worthies, so exalted in the annals of history. Strange as it may appear, it is no less true, that though Scotland abounds with all the preliminaries, all the real qualifications for mining in almost every metal—basking, as it were, in the sunshine of prosperity acquired by the slender and limited efforts hitherto attempted—the Scotch appear listless to the real value of the mineral wealth abounding in rodant quantity, and in situations of practical utility surpassed by no nation on earth, and absolutely rivalled by few. The same apathy displayed itself in Ireland for many years. Until now the leviathan power, self-confidence, had been inert; that once aroused (and we take credit to ourselves for having been no mean or idle instrument in the great and good work) has led to a development of the resources of the sister island astonishing to the proprietors and satisfactory to us.

Whilst schemes for working foreign properties are daily being proposed, and countless thousands of British capital are being continually expended on comparatively unknown and unapproachable lands, but few have attempted to explore the mountains of the far North of our highly favoured isle. The easy access now attained by the power of steam by rail and boat, place the Highlands at our ken with little trouble, that trouble amply repaid by the beauty of the scenery and the invigorating air of the Land o' Cakes, the birthplace of heroes, the home of philosophers, and the stronghold of independence.

Hitherto Scottish mining has been confined to partial trials, and to circumscribed limits, but where practised has been eminently successful. It is evident the ancient Caledonians well knew and practised the art of mining to an amazing extent; the remains of vast works, from which prodigious wealth must have been extracted, remain to this day, attesting the spirit and energy that must then have been employed. We witness hourly what the Scotch have done, and are doing, in her manufactures, aided by the produce of her mountain wealth in coal and iron; who is to say the now acknowledged, but dormant, wealth of copper and lead, cobalt, nickel, silver, antimony—aye, and quicksilver, too—shall not be utilised, and rendered doubly valuable by Scottish industry and enterprise? Can it be for a moment doubted that they who take the foremost stand in every adventure—that the youths of the Clyde, the lairds of the Highlands, the capitalists of Edinburgh and Glasgow, will employ their all in steamships and railways when so important a branch of British industry, so secure an investment for their surplus and continually increasing capital, lying at their own doors, remains but to be developed? No; we scout the idea, and purpose in a series of papers to point out our views on the subject; to show the way, and to direct the attention of the public to this important matter: which done, we trust our efforts will not have been in vain, but in Scotland, as in Ireland, it will be known that our endeavours have "done the State some service." We purpose commencing the series by a paper on Mining in Argyleshire.

The materially improved position of the ALLEN AND QUEENAN COMPANY's affairs must be as satisfactory to those in whom its direction is vested as it is prospectively advantageous to the proprietors. It will be seen, upon reference to another column, that the produce has been steadily increasing, and the prerequisites completed for the realisation of permanent and profitable results. From April to September in the present year 1390 tons of copper were raised, which, compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, was an increase of 123 tons, which is equivalent to 23½ tons of fine copper, and the quality of the copper is such that it has realised a higher price in the market than any that has been sold during the present year. The loan, which in March amounted to 14,800£, has been reduced to 9000£, and the plant is in an efficient working condition. The company have on hand at Allen about 10,000£ worth of ore, and assets sufficient to cover twice over all the company's debts. Indeed, the present and prospective condition of the undertaking is such that the directors unhesitatingly affirm that the chances of successful results being secured henceforward appear more certain than at any previous period. With a continuance of the present returns, to say nothing of an expected increase, it is by no means an unjustifiable assumption that there will be shortly realised a divisible profit for the benefit of shareholders.

There has been a considerable enquiry for the shares in NORTH LAXBY MINE during the week, it being understood that there is only a comparatively small number to allot. The price quoted is 1 to 1½ premium. On Monday afternoon a telegram was received, announcing an important improvement in the mine; and on Thursday a report reached the office, stating that in the 27 fathom level south the lode had increased from 6 in. to 3 ft. wide, all rich lead work, and was improving. This level is within about 14 fathoms from being under where there is a good lode gone down in the bottom of the level above (the 12), and the manager hopes that "the 27 has now entered on the commencement of a steady and long run of productive ground." The mine adjoins the celebrated Laxby Lead Mines, in the Isle of Man, which have already yielded dividends to the amount of about 80,000£, and having a most valuable plant paid for out of the returns, while they are opening out as rich as ever. In the same island are the Foxdale Lead Mines, which have divided upwards of 140,000£.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—Previous to the introduction of hot-blast, the process of refining iron in the hearths of blast-furnaces was in use in Europe and the United States—the arrangement of the hearth and position of the smelting tuyeres admitting of throwing the blast on the surface of the iron, so that the oxygen contained in the air came in contact with the carbon contained in the iron, and by the strong affinity existing between those chemical ingredients the temperature of the iron was raised to a refining heat by the union of carbon and oxygen. Modern improvements introduced in the construction of blast-furnaces and their hearths, together with high tuyeres, render the above process impracticable, owing to the difficulty of getting the blast from the smelting tuyeres to reach the mass of liquid iron deposited below, the great amount and depth of liquid cinder lying between the iron and tuyeres preventing the blast from coming in contact with the iron. To remedy this difficulty, one plan consists in placing a series of tuyeres under the smelting tuyeres near the bottom of the hearth, below the surface of the iron, so that the blast would be delivered into the liquid mass of iron. This device has been found entirely impracticable, owing to the destructive influence of the intense heat on both the tuyere and hearth, generated at the point of the tuyere. To overcome this difficulty, Mr. W. Kelly, of Pittsburg, U.S., proposes to introduce the blast more in the centre of the hearth at a point removed from its side wall, and the refining pipe is so arranged that the point which is usually injured can be renewed as often as found necessary, even at every heat. One jet or current of blast is that is needed to refine the iron in the hearth of the furnace, provided it has enough volume and strength to penetrate and distribute itself through the entire mass of liquid iron in the hearth of the blast-furnace. In carrying out the invention, a blast-pipe composed of two parts is employed; it is adapted to a blast-chamber, which is fixed on some convenient part of the furnace, while the pipe itself, which is inserted at about an angle of 90°, is capable of being removed by means of a suitable tool, a hook or other contrivance being adapted to the blast-pipe for the purpose. The blast-chamber is in communication with

a blowing-engine, and is provided with a hinged cover, which may be removed, when it is required to take out the pipe, which throws the pipe on or into the molten metal. The peculiar features of novelty in the invention are the combination of the blast-chamber and pipe with what is called the dust-plate, and also delivering a blast of air into the liquid iron in the hearth of the blast-furnace by a tuyere, or blowpipe, introduced into the front part of the hearth between the dam and the tump, the same tuyere or blowpipe being pushed down at an angle of about 90° into the blast-chamber, through the dust-plate, clay-crust, and fluid cinder, down to near the bottom of the liquid iron in the hearth.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 24.—The Coal and Iron Trades continue tolerably brisk. The South Durham Iron Company are at present making a portion of their iron from hematite ore exclusively, with a view to obtaining a quality of greater value for many purposes than is commonly made in the district. The experiment is regarded with interest, and, if successful, their example will, no doubt, be followed by other firms. Some heavy orders for rails have lately been received at one of the works, but the rolling-mills generally are not fully employed.

The Spital Tongues Colliery is in the market for sale; it is situated on the north-west side of the town of Newcastle, and in close proximity to it. The seam in working is the Low Main. It is remarkable in one respect; as there is no railway on the surface for the conveyance of the coal; but a tunnel has been formed for that purpose, by which the coal is conveyed to the Tyne. This tunnel is of considerable length, and was an expensive undertaking; it was executed by a former owner of the colliery, and this, with other heavy expenses, involved him in difficulties.

Many important measures are in contemplation in connection with the staple trade of the district, for the improvement and extension of docks, railways, &c. The most important of those is, perhaps, the proposed branch from the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, which is intended to commence at Scotswood on this line, and passing up the vale of the Derwent will end at the Hounds' Gill Viaduct, thus forming a junction with the Stockton and Darlington Railway. This will open out a route from Newcastle to Liverpool, 25 miles shorter than any existing route. It will also, which is very important, give every facility for the conveyance of the hematite iron ore of Ulverston and the neighbourhood to the iron furnaces of the district, and also for the carrying of the coke produced from the Derwent coal to the iron furnaces on the west side of the island, and the midland districts of Staffordshire, &c. The formation of this line of communication to the West and South cannot fail to benefit materially the extensive iron-works at Consett especially.

Another important scheme is the formation of a line of railway, to commence at South Shields, and passing westward through Usworth and Birtley Fell, being at this point about midway between the Rivers Tyne and Wear, and still proceeding westward, will form a junction with the Sacriston and Waldrige Colliery railways. The want of a line of this kind has been long felt at many of the collieries in the west of Durham. The business on the present line—that is, the Stanhope and Tyne branch of the North-Eastern Railway—is so extensive and complicated, that the company have not been able to carry a sufficient quantity, and in consequence the progress of these collieries has been retarded for years. All connected with mining, and other operations in the centre and north-west of Durham, will wish success to the proposed line, as it will very materially facilitate those operations.

The Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company intend to apply for powers to construct a Harbour of Refuge, a scheme which was recommended by the Royal Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty for the purpose of selecting places for the establishment of such harbours. The company apply for power to obtain loans from the Lords of the Admiralty or Treasury, or of the Commons, &c. The establishment of such a harbour at this point will be of great advantage on the coast, the disastrous results of the late gales fully show the great necessity that exists for such a harbour here.

The Consett District Water-Works we have before alluded to. Application is to be made to Parliament for powers to carry out this very useful project.

The enquiry into the causes of the awful boiler explosion at the West Cramlington Colliery was resumed before the coroner, Mr. Reed, on Monday. The viewer of the colliery, Mr. Hurst, gave it as his opinion that insufficiency of water was the cause of the explosion, and one of the engineers examined expressed the same opinion. Beyond this no satisfactory result was arrived at. It is truly awful to contemplate that these disasters should go on continually, and as the cause is not clearly ascertained means cannot be adopted for their prevention. All the apparatus connected with the boiler appear to have been perfect, and every precaution to have been used, with the exception of a valve at the end of the feed-pipe, to prevent the water passing in that way. It is also remarkable that the feed had just been put on, and the fireman had also just fired the boiler. As this occurs so often in those cases, it is quite natural to connect this (that is, putting on the feed) with the cause of the explosion in some way. It is the opinion of some colliery engineers that the water-line fixed for these boilers, 6 ft. 6 in. diameter, is too low—some, indeed, work boilers 5½ ft. diameter, with the same height of water used in the large boilers alluded to. There appears to be a great want of uniformity here. We would submit that the idea that these explosions are attributable to the productions of electricity is scarcely tenable or probable. If such were the case, would not explosions be much more frequent than they really are? The cause, we think, may be more reasonably looked for in some failure of the apparatus, and in allowing the water to get low. Large safety-valves should, no doubt, be adopted for large boilers, and a valve ought to be attached to all feed-pipes, to prevent priming in that direction. Alarm whistles, to give notice of the reduction of the water, are also very useful, and the most careful and constant attention ought in all cases to be practised.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.)

Nov. 24.—In the Iron Trade, whilst a considerable degree of quietness prevails, there is a better feeling, and spring is looked forward to hopefully. Amongst other causes of dissatisfaction with the Emperor of the French the obstacle to activity in trade, occasioned by the uncertain and threatening aspect of political affairs which is the result of his policy, is by no means one of the least. So long as the future is darkened by gloomy anticipations, such enterprises as require the extensive use of iron can hardly be undertaken. It is really remarkable that the demand for current necessities serves to keep the increasing iron-works of this country as well employed as they are. In reference to the rails for the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, half the required quantity, or 10,000 tons, has been taken by a rail-making house in this district, and half by a Yorkshire firm. For the rails to be made in Staffordshire an excellent price is given, considerably in excess of the rate in respect of the other part of the order—a satisfactory testimony to the excellence of iron produced here. The East Indian railway companies have shown a disposition to buy good rails, and considering that the carriage and cost of laying are the same, whatever quantity, and looking to the expense of replacing worn out rails, they display undoubted wisdom in adopting that policy. The preference for good quality, and the willingness to pay for it, is appearing more and more, both in regard to railway and other kinds of iron—plates for shipbuilding to wit. In the Hardware Trades of this town, Walsall, Birmingham, and the intervening busy district, no new remark is called for. Some are brisk, most are in a tolerable state, and some, especially those chiefly dependent upon foreign markets, are dull.

The festival of St. Martin is the period at which the leading workmen engaged in the production of earthenware in the Staffordshire Potteries enter into their annual engagements, and these have this year been arranged amicably, any change in the rates of payment having been slightly to advance prices in one or two departments. The Earthenware Trade during the year has been good, the demand for the United States having exceeded the very large trade of 1857. Manufactories are being enlarged, and new ones springing up, and whilst there is only a steady activity the position of this branch of trade is very satisfactory. Russia is purchasing earthenware freely.

In the Mining Journal of last week reference is made to some tables in preparation by Mr. J. P. Baker, mining surveyor and engineer, of this town, the object of which is to facilitate and render more certain and ac-

curate subterranean surveys. That many mistakes do occur in surveying mines no one living in a mining district can help discovering, nor that these mistakes often involve serious consequences. Mr. Baker's tables appear well calculated to assist the surveyor, and to be simple enough to be easily understood even by those—by no means rare amongst the managers of mines—whose practical experience is not aided by much mathematical knowledge.

A diagram and detailed description of Mr. S. Bailey's apparatus for preventing accidents from over-winding appears on another page. It is certainly the duty of every proprietor of a mine to take the trouble to ascertain whether this or any other apparatus is calculated to prevent the loss of life and property often resulting from accidents of this description, and not to rest satisfied with a merely general pooh-poohing of such inventions, because many highly-praised schemes have proved abortive.

A somewhat novel application of the provisions of the Coal Mines Inspection Act was made by a coroner's jury at Walsall on Friday last. A youth went with a horse and cart to a colliery near Bloxwich, which is not far from Walsall, and in backing his cart up a narrow road within the colliery had to get on a bank on one side of the road, and the horse, tossing up its head, pitched him backwards. Just behind him was an old dismasted shaft, down which he rolled head first. There was sufficient water at the bottom to drown him before he could be got up, which he was as speedily as possible, by a strong man being lowered by a rope, and carrying him up in his arms. The shaft was not fenced round; had it been so, the accident could not have occurred. One of the provisions of the Coal Mines Inspection Act is that "Every pit or shaft which is out of use, or used only as an air-pit, shall be securely fenced," and the neglect of this regulation having caused the poor youth's death, the jury, to the surprise of the parties concerned, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Mr. Thomas, the proprietor, and his son, the ground bailiff of the colliery. The coroner admitted both to bail, but they will have to take their trial at the March Assizes for this county on this charge.

On Sunday evening last a boy, named Daniel Gutteridge, ten years old, went down a colliery at the Ash Leasorres, Tipton, with his father, and, on being left alone, wandered to the pumping-shaft, fell into the well, or "sump" as it is called, which is very deep, and was drowned. "An inquest held on the body of the deceased on Wednesday, the coroner, Mr. Hinchliffe, reminded the ground bailiff of the colliery, Mr. Eli Spidmore, that the sump ought to be fenced, the excuse that it was not being that the only way to it was by an air-way which, however, the poor lad had traversed. In neither of these cases does the Government Inspector appear to have been present.

A fatal accident occurred on Friday night at the iron-works of Messrs. Gibbs Brothers, at Deepfields, near Bilston. The driving-wheel and fly-wheel were broken to pieces. A portion of the fly-wheel, which was performing 90 revolutions per minute, struck the column supporting the roof, which was brought down, and the whole place rendered a complete wreck. One man was killed, and four others injured, of whom three are recovering; but it is feared that amputation of the leg will be necessary in the case of one. From an investigation before the coroner and jury, it appeared that the machinery was of a very excellent character, and that it was being worked by men who had been there for many years. Shortly before the occurrence of the accident, from the iron passing through the groove in the rollers being probably too large, a portion of it pressed outside the groove, and twisted round the rollers—a very frequent occurrence. The engine was stopped, and this strip of iron, technically called a "collar," removed, and the engine started again. A minute afterwards the accident took place. It is concluded that the strain occasioned by the "collar" had nearly fractured the shaft which connects the rollers with the driving-wheel, that on the engine re-starting this broke, and the driving-wheel falling against the fly-wheel, both were smashed to pieces by the rapidity with which they were moving. The damage done is of considerable amount. The iron of the shaft was cold-blast Staffordshire, but at the point of fracture a slight indication of air within it appeared.

A serious boiler explosion occurred on Wednesday afternoon, at the works of Messrs. Glydon and Shorthouse, metal rollers and tube manufacturers, Spring-hill, Birmingham. Six or seven persons have sustained serious injuries, but, happily, no one was killed. The loss to the progress of the works will be very large. While one large piece of the tube forced out the firing end, levelled the whole of the lofty wall adjoining the canal, and at last dropped in a field fifty yards distant, the boiler itself was lifted from its seat, and flew back wards through the works. Six or eight yards inside the mill was a 55-horse-power engine, and with this the boiler came into collision. While the engine and its massive cylinder were tossed aside and broken into fragments, as if they had been of wood, the bed on which it rested was substantial enough to change the direction in which the boiler was flying. It turned towards the fly-wheel, and, as this is 14 or 15 ft. in diameter, and 20 tons in weight, its great strength, aided by the velocity at which it was revolving, was sufficient to arrest the further progress of the boiler. But for this fortunate incident a serious loss of life must have been the result. One of the largest driving-wheels, weighing 4 or 5 tons, had several of its massive arms broken into fragments, so that as the boiler rushed into the mill it must have sent before and around it a shower of iron more terrible than the deadliest grape-shot. Large pieces of the engine, of the steam-piping, of the driving-wheel, and of the boiler itself, lay in every corner. The cause of the explosion does not appear, but, as it occurred directly after the engine was started, a scanty supply of water in the boiler seems the most probable explanation.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.)

Nov. 24.—Although little can be said respecting the state of trade farther than has been advanced in our recent reports, yet several incidents, important and interesting, have occurred and deserve to be recorded. Amongst these is one which took place this day week at Caerphilly, a small but very ancient town, situated on the confines of the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan. Hitherto it has had little or no concern with mining operations, but in all probability it is destined to become a place of some note. In July last three or four enterprising individuals commenced sinking a shaft at the foot of Eglwysilan Mountain, on the Emarglyn estate, the property of Mr. James Goodrich, of Gloucester, and within 1½ mile of Caerphilly. Coal was struck off Oct. 4. The vein was called "Maesmawr." Its area, we believe, amounts to about 600 acres, and the field is quite undeveloped. It is house coal, and the vein is said to be free from fire-damp. Newport is to be the principal place of shipment for the produce, though Cardiff will have a portion by the new Rhymney Railway, which runs near. On the 17th inst. the colliery was formally opened, with much rejoicing. Amongst other demonstrations of satisfaction, a public dinner took place, and the Chairman, in proposing the health of Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Monynthusloyne Collieries, part owner and manager of the colliery, remarked that twelve months ago land there was only worth 50£ an acre; now, he might safely say it was worth 1000£. The coal field only wanted to be developed. There was plenty of coal in it of good quality, perhaps better than any hitherto found. He read in a book published in London that the Bedwas house coal was the first for quality on the list. This discovery of coal in the valley has, we are informed, already had its effect upon capitalists. Further speculations are about to be entered upon, and applications have been made for land.

At Abercarn, the new pit to win the deep black vein coal has been commenced, and the depth will be 161 fathoms. The shaft will be lined with brick throughout. It is of elliptical form, 22 feet and 16 feet being the respective diameters. Coal has been won at Pantglas, Monynthusloyne, Monmouthshire. It is 3 feet thick, and lies under a strong indestructible rock. Should the coal be found easy of working, it is intended to construct an incline plane to take the produce to Newport, via the Llanarth Railway. Mr. Vipond's new pit at the Varteg—the Rock Vein—is being vigorously proceeded with; the depth will probably be 100 fathoms. The Abergolly Steam and House Coal Colliery is commenced under the management of Mr. Hexham, one of the partners, and the coal, which is of excellent quality, will soon be in the market. In the Rhonda Valley, the Bute Merthyr Steam Coal Pits at Cwm Saebren are being cleared out, with a view to working being recommenced. This will be a great boon to the locality, the stoppage of the works having been very detrimental to it.

We are pleased to hear that a very strong company is forming to work the valuable mines discovered and held under lease by Mr. Plant, near Llantrisant and Cowbridge Stations, on the South Wales Railway, about 11 miles below Cardiff. We are told by gentlemen in the iron trade that iron of the finest quality can be produced there at a fabulously small cost, and in unlimited quantity, as there is clay, ironstone, coal, and a motley of highly-famed hematite iron mine. Mr. Plant has expended a large capital, besides years of labour and anxiety, at this place in proving and developing these mines, and we have no doubt he and those who join in working them will now receive a full and ample reward. It is, beyond doubt, a wonderful property, and in a fine situation, as two railways run over and adjoining the property.

It is matter for regret to state that at several iron-works notice to the workmen has been given to a considerable extent, the iron trade, or at least

that important branch of it having reference to railways and other heavy undertakings, being in a rather languishing condition. Complaint is made of a want of orders. Those in hand are delayed as much as possible, to prevent the discharge of more workmen than absolutely necessary; but the Russian and other contractors insist upon the fulfilment of existing contracts, in the hope of getting easier terms. The trade of production is being slackened. The Dowlais Company are about to dismiss two or three hundred men, the chief portion, however, labourers. Most, if not all, of the fitters and moulders in the Trefegar Iron-works have received notice. At Glynos, the whole of the colliers, miners, and labourers, are under notice; but in this instance the intention of the proprietor, Mr. Crawshaw Bailey, is not stated. In the district of Pontypridd, trade appears to be improving. Extensive orders are being executed at the chain and cable works, and the Taff Vale Works, at Treforest, are in full operation; but the Treforest Iron-works still remain silent. In the Ely Valley, mining operations are going on spiritedly. Progress is being made in several collieries, while the railway works are going on in the most favourable manner. Application is to be made to the directors of the Ely Valley Railway Company to make a branch line to Pontypridd.

The Tin Plate Trade, hitherto so much, and for so long a time, depressed, cannot be said to be improving, or at least but in a very small degree. The works at Pontypool are nearly at a standstill. The make was formerly of no little importance. Both at the tin and iron-works in the town mentioned trade has been for some time partial. An arrangement has been come to for a slight reduction in the wages, but they will be raised again in March.

Last week, at the half-yearly meeting of the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company, at which a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum was declared, a long and angry discussion ensued upon the following paragraph in the report:—

COMBINED WHEELS.—By a clause in the company's Act of 1855, the freight on certain tramroads branching from the Western Valley Railway may be made use of wheels (called combined wheels) suitable for travelling both on tramroads and railways; but as the combined wheels which are in use will not run on any railway as ordinarily constructed, and have been found, by four years' experience, to add greatly to the amount of wear and tear of the rails, and to lessen the effective power of the locomotive engines, the committee gave notice on Aug. 17, in this year, that wheels with tyres and flanges of the shape adopted will not be admitted on the Western Valley Railway after the 1st of January, 1860.

The solicitor of the company gave it as his opinion that they had a right to enforce the regulation. Determined opposition was offered on the part of the tramroad proprietors and colliery owners; and, ultimately, it was arranged to defer the regulation, to afford time for a consultation between the directors and all parties concerned.

The Swansea Bay Railway, for securing to Swansea a direct narrow gauge communication with the North, after being allowed to drop, is about to be revived under improved auspices, and with better prospects of success.

A very interesting volume has just been issued from the press, comprising the lectures delivered at the Bristol School of Mines during the year 1857. One of the Government Inspectors has remarked that "it is to the miner an epitome of his profession." *Apologies* on this matter, the proposition to give South Wales an independent Mining School, after being allowed to remain dormant for some time, is again about to be agitated, and some active steps will probably soon be made public.

During the past week increased activity has prevailed in the Coal Trade at Swansea, the foreign arrivals for freights being considerable. It is estimated that at the present moment there are between 300 and 400 French vessels, of various tonnage, in the port, loading coal and fuel for importation to that country. The only foreign imports for the week are—The *Joseph*, from Santander, with 150 tons of iron ore, for George Young; and the *Why Not*, from Jersey, with a quantity of old yellow metal sheathing, for Messrs. Vivian and Sons, and Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co. The foreign exports for the week are as follows:—500 tons of steam coal, by Wayne and Co., for France; 170 tons of Bullia steam coal, for Nantes; 150 tons from the Graigola Colliery, for Dieppe; 150 tons of Blaengwawr steam coal, for Gibraltar; 70 tons of Cadoxton steam coal, for Leam; 150 tons of Calvert's steam coal, for Cuen; 600 tons of Insole's steam coal, for Malta, Marseilles, and Malaga; 1000 tons of steam coal, for Messrs. Cory, Yeo, and Co., to various foreign stations; 200 tons of Fothergill's Aberdare steam coal, for Ireland; 100 tons of Birch Grove steam coal, for La Rochelle; 200 tons of Merthyr steam coal, for Bordeaux; 700 tons of coal, miscellaneous cargoes; 350 tons of Conilland's patent fuel, for Bordeaux and Nantes; 400 tons of Warlich's ditto, for Gibraltar; 100 tons of Lyon's ditto; for Bordeaux; 2000 cwt. of unwrought copper, for Havre; 857 tons of iron rails and 150 tons of patent fuel, for Smyrna. Although the demand for steam coal for foreign ports is great and increasing, the supply is quite equal to it, and the recent increased dock accommodation which has been afforded at this port insures rapidity of freight, an advantage which is daily becoming manifest by the increased number of arrivals; and the satisfaction evinced on all hands.

A boy, 11 years of age, was killed on Monday at the Gowydd Colliery, from a detached tram wagon passing over him. An inquest was held on Tuesday, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was recorded, no blame being attached to any one. The colliery belongs to the Messrs. Padley, and the name of the deceased was Henry Thomas.

The Penclawdd Copper Works have been at last purchased by a London company, and active operations will commence at them early in the spring. These works have been idle for several years, and their being now opened again will be a great boon to the village and neighbourhood. The disposing of the works appears to have been due to a great extent to the activity and exertions of Mr. R. B. Christopher, Penclawdd, the local agent for the old company.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

Nov. 24.—The reports received from the different districts concur in the opinion we expressed last week with regard to the position of the Iron Trade. There is a steady employment for all the mills and forges, but the orders on hand are such as to indicate a want of general activity. The most active branch of the iron trade is the railway department. During the present week a Yorkshire house has received a large order for rails for an Indian line of railway. The railway spring trade at Sheffield is also brisk, and there is a large supply of orders on hand. The demand for Scotch pig-iron is good, and prices are steadily maintained.

There is greater activity prevalent in the Coal Trade at the present time than for several years past, and such is the enquiry for coal by rail that the production for distant markets is seriously interfering with home supplies, and influencing prices. The competition with the Yorkshire collieries for the London supply is also creating the same effect in the Yorkshire districts. There was a meeting of colliery masters at Barnsley on Tuesday, to memorialise the Great Northern Railway Company to reduce their rates for the carriage of coal to London. It was explained that unless the company adopted more moderate rates, the collieries would be in a better position than they were when the company were themselves coal dealers. Since the memorial was adopted the matter has been pretty well discussed by several of the directors of the Great Northern, and we learn from a private source that there is a strong disposition manifested to meet the views of the colliery masters.

The Mill Town Mining Company have yearly meeting was held at the Commercial Hotel, Chesterfield, on Wednesday (Mr. Charles Hines, Chairman of the board of directors, presiding). There was only a moderate attendance of shareholders. The Chairman briefly opened the business of the meeting by reading a report from the directors, which stated merely the satisfactory position of the mine. A detailed statement of accounts, the substance of which we published last week, was also read. Mr. Boden, the agent to the mine, also presented his report, which stated that the workings were looking well, and he had every confidence in the success of the mine. Votes of thanks were also passed to the Chairman, directors, and other officers of the company, and the proceedings, which were merely of a formal and routine nature, terminated. There were 142 loads of ore sold last week. The mine is looking well, and appears to be in a prosperous state.

The great Stoney Way Mine, at Matlock, which was first projected as a mere speculation to enter a spirit then prevailing to raise up shares to an undue value, for the sole purpose of traffic, was to be brought to the auctioneer's hammer this week, but we are not aware whether it was sold. We are not over sanguine of a purchaser being found.

The Mill Dam, like most other mines, has suffered by the late heavy falls of rain, but since that time matters have been progressing. There have been several sales of shares this week, at 20s. premium, which is some 5s. per share lower than the quoted price a short time since.

A company has been established to work the Ball Eyn Mine, near Matlock. This mine was worked some time ago by a company under the old Mining Customs Act of Derbyshire. We are informed that its prospects are favourable.

A new company has also been formed to work the Booth Ley Mine, near Mossall Dale. It has recently been purchased by several persons resident in Sheffield and Chesterfield. We fear they are beginning with a too limited capital. The management will be at Sheffield.

On Monday, Mr. Joseph Dickinson, Government Inspector, summoned the Messrs. Knowles and Co., coal proprietors, Madcliffe, for not providing an adequate amount of ventilation in one of their mines. On September 28 there had been an explosion in the Haxdale Pit, and four men had been severely injured, three of whom had died. It was proved at the inquest that the ventilation was insufficient. The magistrates imposed a fine of 10s. and costs. The defendants threatened to appeal, and the magistrates expressed their willingness to grant a case.

On Wednesday, Mark Whitley, a collier, was engaged in driving a horse into a shaft, and was killed by a fall of coal. On Friday, a collier, named Newton, was engaged in driving a horse into a shaft, and was killed by a fall of coal. On Saturday, a collier, named Smith, was engaged in driving a horse into a shaft, and was killed by a fall of coal.

An inquest had been held on the body of a youth who had been killed by an explosion. At the Chelmsley Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, the magistrates imposed several penalties from 10s. to 1l. on colliery masters who had infringed the Act of Parliament.

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF IRELAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.)

Nov. 24.—The accounts from the Barravore Mining Company continue to be very good. The company are now about erecting a water-wheel, for the purpose of working the stamps and crushers, and dressing a large quantity of ore which is at present at surface. The monthly expenditure is now about 200l. for wages alone, and every exertion will be made to push on the works satisfactorily and well. Those concerned are in great expectation that the mine will turn out a first-rate speculation.

I have seen some of the first fruits of the Mineral Exploring Company, which have now their hands nearly full of applications for disposal of mineral estates. The property to which I now refer, but the name of which I cannot as yet give, nor can I further allude to it than to state that a shaft was sunk to a depth of 10 fathoms on the lode by some English speculators, but owing to want of capital, or some other cause, the works were brought to a termination, although the prospects seemed good. The property remained in abeyance till lately, when it passed into the hands of the Mineral Exploring Company, who placed on it a value of 1000l., which is to be paid by the present promoters of the new company. The 1000l. will cover the cost of the steam-engine, plant, and the machinery now on the premises. I expect by next week to be able to give you full particulars, which it would be premature in me to give till then. The company is formed, and the directors and bankers are appointed. The capital will be 10,000l.

I understand that the Dhurood Copper Mine is about being revived, and brought out under a new management, with a capital of 20,000l. I am not at liberty to mention more than the bare fact. As a considerable amount of money has been expended on this mine (upwards of 10,000l.), it is probable that it may be favourably regarded by the public.

Mining shares generally have been much better in this market during the week, and Wicklow Copper shares have been up to 57, ex div., or nearly 60l. with the dividend. General Mine shares have been slightly better in tone, and have risen 5s. Mining Company of Ireland and Crysfort without change. The company are now issuing the scrip for the Connor mining shares, and on yesterday the scrip was for the first time entered on the Stock Exchange List, and to-day was quoted at 5s. prem., there being good buyers even at this price. Public opinion here is partial to the undertaking.

MINING AND MACHINERY IN AUSTRALIA.

(MONTHLY REPORT FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 17.—Since last mail there have been about 40 new mining companies launched before the public; and to give your readers an idea of their nature, we will name a few. The following are based on ten years' lease from the Government:—

WATLEY GULLY GOLD MINING COMPANY, Castlemaine. Capital 25,000l.; 5000 shares, 5l. each. To work 9½ acres of alluvial, and 163½ ft. of quartz reef.
BENDIGO VALLEY AND WHITE HILL GOLD MINING AND STEAM FUELLING COMPANY. Capital 30,000l.; 10,000 shares, 3l. each. To work 20 acres of alluvial.
STRATHLODGE GOLD WASHING COMPANY. Capital 30,000l.; 1500 shares, 2l. each. To wash 2 acres.
OLD SPECIMEN REEF GOLD MINING COMPANY. Capital 26,000l.; 13,000 shares, 2l. each. To mine 1899 ft. of quartz reef.
NEW CLARK QUARTZ MINING COMPANY. Capital 20,000l.; 20,000 shares, 1l. 10s. each. To mine 437 yards of quartz reef.
NORRIS HILL GOLD AND ALLUVIAL MINING AND DRAINAGE COMPANY. Capital 30,000l.; 10,000 shares, 3l. each. To wash 20 acres of alluvial ground.
PERSEVERANCE GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION. Capital 51,250l.; 256 shares, 20l. each. To mine 1280 ft. of quartz reef.
JOHNSON'S REEF GOLD MINING COMPANY. Capital 20,000l.; 20,000 shares, 1l. each.

Of freehold properties—
THE BANK VALE MINING COMPANY. Capital 30,000l.; 12,000 shares, 2l. 10s. each. To mine 767 acres. This property becomes the freehold of the company for 7400 shares, representing 2l. each paid-up, thus leaving the proprietors of the land liable to the last call of 10s. per share.

The other freehold property, the CAMPOUSE GOLD MINING COMPANY, is in course of formation. Capital 40,000l.; 20,000 shares, 2l. each. This comprises 200 acres, with three-quarters of a mile frontage to the River Campouse, and it has thirteen parallel reefs crossing the property, each reef forming the cap of a ridge, which rise gradually from the river bank, the first elevation being 30 ft., and thence gradually rising for a distance of 1½ miles, the highest ridge being about 250 ft. above the level of the river. This property becomes the freehold of the company for 8000 shares, 1l. paid, thus leaving the proprietors liable to pay the second 1l., if the company find it necessary to call up more than the first instalment.

There are extensive estates in the hands of private owners, which are highly auriferous, and which we can purchase on moderate terms.

The Government have already given their attention to 200 leases; and during the past three weeks, in the Bendigo district alone, the Warden has had notice of application for 330 leases. Every one of these leases will require considerable capital to work them, consequently opening up increased employment for the traders, men, and labourers of this colony. We look forward in the future of this country to brighter every hour; and if we only use this opportunity judiciously, the good old times, for a quick return and good profit.

So doubt the orders that will be forwarded by this mail for machinery will be sent in the hundreds of 000 England; and with the increased employment of machinery in this colony the demand for every other description of labour must follow, and wages will soon feel the beneficial effect. With increased wages an increase in the consumption of every article will follow, and in twelve or eighteen months the British merchant will be as busily engaged as ever he has been in freight his ships with goods and passengers to these shores.

Though we are anticipating a new land law of a very liberal tendency to be passed by the New Assembly, yet we believe the time is not far distant when the demand for labour in the mining districts will be so great, and will result in so considerable a rise in wages, that the people will not take to cultivating the land, even though they had a present of it, and we shall be again compelled to import most of our bread stuffs from North and South America. Those who keep this anticipated fact before them will be the first to reap the benefit.

We wish the British public to bear the following in mind—that the 800 leases, already granted or applied for, bear but a very small proportion to the vast extent of auriferous lands, which we believe are understratified at 30,000 square miles, every mile of which will pay for washing; and that thousands of quartz reefs, many of which have been traced for scores of miles in extent, and may pay to work many thousands of feet deep. Besides these vast golden treasures, we are daily discovering other minerals in large and payable quantities, which are lying in abeyance for want of capital to develop them. We know of several payable coal fields; of half a dozen extensive deposits of lignite, of from 6 to 20 ft. thick, which can be raised and worked up into a patent fuel at a less cost than 20s. per ton, and of superior steam raising power to coal; of two payable copper mines; of several rich deposits of manganite, pyrites, antimony, white and black ironstones, tin, and slate; and no doubt others will come to light as the search is extended.

Now that capital is becoming aware of the vast treasures lying invitingly for its assistance, and the enormous return that awaits those who have courage and foresight to disinter this wealth, it offers an investment to the surplus capital of England far in excess of anything else to be found in the present day. We have no doubt but that the real gold mining speculations of 1852 will be pointed to as a warning; but we beg to call the attention of capitalists to the great difference between that time and the present. At the former period many of the gold mining companies were visionary; we may name one for an example, called the Yarra Hills, Snowy Mountains, and Bathurst District Gold Mining Company, thus comprising a country of 500 miles in extent—an absurdity on the face of it; besides the Colonial Government did not recognise leases with daily lease of tenure. The nature of the gold deposits were not understood, and the machinery was mostly ill-adapted for the purpose. Now the gold districts have been thoroughly "prospected," and our gold deposits are well understood, our Government recognises leasing with daily lease of tenure, and the machinery employed has attained considerable perfection; besides, there are gentlemen now who make it a business to report on the auriferous character and mining capabilities of grounds, whose position and property depend on the honesty of their reports, and on these the capitalist may rely with every confidence.

LEICESTER, BRADSHAW, AND THAGGE.

"A GOLDEN VISION FROM AUSTRALIA."—An esteemed correspondent, dating from Oldham, and who chooses "Anti-Humburg" as his nom de plume, has put himself in communication with Mr. Wm. Radley, Ch. E., with reference to that gentleman's letters published in the *Mining Journal* of May 21 and June 11, and in reply has received a long letter, which he has kindly forwarded us, that our readers may have the benefit of it. As the document sent us is in Mr. Radley's own handwriting, with which we are quite familiar, its authenticity cannot at any future time be questioned. From the length of the letter, we are compelled to content ourselves with the following summary:—By a singular piece of good fortune he is in receipt of both our correspondents' letters; though nearly all his letters default in *frankness* in consequence of his having become known that he is hovering about some "heavy find" of the precious metal. All letters to him should be registered, and under the following address:—"The Hon. Mr. Radley, care of postmaster, Beechworth, Australia," his marriage with a peer's daughter entitling him to this appellation by courtesy. He considers it would be unwise to start an expedition of the kind in question, even if the necessary machinery could be made in Australia. He admits that his communications to the *Mining Journal*, although true in fact and substance, are not so circumstantially, the wisdom of which excusable duplicity has been proved by the many abortive attempts made to track the indications given, and, therefore, little fear need be entertained as to the probability of a "re-find" during any reasonable lapse of time. Of course the duty on the gold would have to be paid, and, therefore, it would be necessary to acquire large masses of bullion, to meet all contingencies; and this part of the task will, unfortunately, be the most difficult as to locally, but easier as regards mechanical efforts. As to terms, he finds that, as he will have to fulfil certain moral obligations, he is only at liberty to concede six 1-10th parts. He must return to England (without loss of time, if possible); and for this and other incidental purposes be provided with 2000l. sterling in advance. He then gives his references, with none of whom he appears to be on amicable terms. In the absence of proper

remittances he will never return to England, but await the possession of the necessary capital by his own labours, either in Australia or California, to which country he has some thoughts of going, as being better governed than Australia. He continues that "Anti-Humburg" forms no exception to the generality of mankind, in refusing to trust him or his statements. Besides purchase of the site or sites by a stranger, it would be necessary to exercise an occupation thereof, which he would do by placing a man there, with a tent, dogs, gun, some sheep as a blind, and six or eight months' provisions, whence the amount of preliminary outlay would be 6200l. instead of 5000l. thus:—

Two overland berths (self and Mrs. Radley)	£220 0 0
Outfit for site and squatter	140 0 0
Purchase of sites, about	180 0 0
Cart and horse, and other incidentals	80 0 0 = £520 0 0

If "Anti-Humburg" remits the sum of 4850l., he (Mr. Radley) will make up the deficiency, to be repaid to him in England, tantamount to the investment of the *pro rata* expenses incident to the respective interests held and conceded. He next advises "Anti-Humburg" to entertain the thing liberally and quietly, without advertisement (as they will otherwise be watched in England, and dodged out there), and remit the whole preliminary sum. He anticipates that the spot where the smaller lumps were gathered contains a far larger deposit of the precious metal by excavation, but as things stand he dare not go to examine at present. The remittance is to be made by letter of credit in his favour on the Bank of Australia, with the power to receive 50l. at New Ballarat.

THE COAL TRADE.

The sole circumstance which has claimed the attention of the Coal Trade lately, beyond the ordinary market operations, is the Admiralty Coal Contract question. The subject now appears to have been pretty well ventilated, and it certainly appears that the conduct of the officials in the Storekeeper-General's department has not been quite so fair and straightforward as it might have been. Mr. Thomas Gillespy seems to have a friend at court who prefers to employ him as commission agent to inviting tenders in the ordinary way. Mr. Gillespy's explanation of the case is very good, no doubt; but as it can simply be considered as an attempt to justify the malpractices of his employer in return for the favours he has received, it cannot have much weight in satisfying the other parties interested. Mr. Gillespy throughout the argument has used great exertions to keep the real point—whether a commission agent should be employed or the coals should be bought by tender—out of view, and attempts to show that but for the very great satisfaction he gives to the Lords of the Admiralty some other commission agent would be employed. The remarks, however, of the other parties to the dispute seem more common sense. Mr. W. H. Challis writes that in December, 1854, the firm he represents (having done a large proportion of the coal business for China since 1850) successfully competed by public tender for the contract with the Admiralty for the supply of coal at Hong Kong, and continued to supply, under that contract, what coal was required there for Her Majesty's steamers until April, 1856. The following year, when the war broke out, he went to the Admiralty and enquired what course the Government intended to adopt for their fuel requirements in China, and was told a contract would soon be put up for public competition. He said they would take what tonnage they could, as the requirements would be large. This was assented to. No advertisement appearing, after some days he again visited the department of the Storekeeper-General, and was told that Mr. Gillespy was authorised to act for the Admiralty on commission, although he had not shipped any coal to China for years. Mr. Challis's firm assisted and co-operated with him at the request of Mr. Clark, of the Storekeeper-General's department, as long as they could, and supplied tonnage for Hong Kong and Singapore to the amount of about 6000 tons. Not being able to continue to supply him in this way, for reasons which will be explained if wished, they offered coals direct to Government at 68s. 6d., who refused their offer, but directed Mr. Gillespy to apply to them, and he purchased the same coals at 65s., being 1s. 6d. per ton more than they had offered for them to the Admiralty, and they very naturally presume Mr. Gillespy also received his commission on these coals, although they really did the work, not only with the shipowner but with the Admiralty.

The aspect of the London Coal market has rather improved, each market day having shown a slight advance in one sort or the other. On Monday, there were 42 ships at market; 16 were sold, 20 went to supply gas contracts, and 6 remained on hand. On Wednesday, a fair business was done in house coals, at former prices; Hartley's realised an advance of 3d., and manufacturers' remained the same. The whole of the 13 ships at market were sold. Yesterday, best coals advanced fully 6d. per ton; Hartley's and manufacturers' remaining the same. Of the 26 ships at market, 14 were sold; 10 went to supply gas contracts, and 2 remained on hand. The closing quotations were:—Best house, 20s. 3d. to 20s. 9d.; seconds, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 14s. 3d.

COAL FORMATION AT AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. Henry Weeks, in a communication to the Geological Society of London, says:—"The district is formed of stratified sandy clays, of tertiary age; they vary in colour from white to light red. The white clays contain beds of lignite, varying from a few inches to several feet in thickness. Sections of these beds are exposed along the banks of most of the rivers, and in the district abound. In some places, near the hills, the lignite is seen to rest on trap rock; elsewhere a shaly gravel underlies it. At Campbell's farm a whitish sandstone lies on the lignite, and at the junction is hardened, and contains ironstone nodules; these, when broken, yield remains of exogenous plants. A fossil vein is found abundantly in the lignite. On Farmer's land the lignite is 16 ft. thick, including a little shale; at Campbell's it is 7 ft. thick, but this is away. There is some iron pyrites in the lignite; but not sufficient to deteriorate its value as a coal. Similar coal has been found at Muddy Creek, to the S.W.; at Mokau, about 100 miles to the south, near New Plymouth. The Auckland tertiary beds are everywhere broken through by extinct volcanoes, varying from 200 to 500 ft. in height. The craters are generally conical, and in a perfect condition, with a depression of the rim usually to the north or east. There are also around the district other volcanic hills, rounded, scoriaeous, more fertile than the crateriform hills, and apparently of an older date."

VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES.—At the Burg Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, a very important case was heard against Messrs. Knowles and Co., coal proprietors, of Radcliffe, for non-compliance with the Coal Mine Inspection Act. The result of their negligence was an explosion, from the effects of which three persons have died, and a fourth has been injured. When the explosion occurred there were about twenty men down the pit; the downward and upward pits are about 900 yards from each other the nearest way, and the place where the accident occurred is 950 yards from any shaft. The men worked in two courses or tunnels, somewhat parallel to each other, and at intervals holes are cut through from the one to the other, for the purpose of getting nearer to the face of the working. As fresh holes are cut the others are filled up, so that they are never more than four yards from a communication from one passage to the other. The pipes conveying pure air are to within about three yards of the face of the working. Baiting is used not only in this pit, but in other pits where there is an accumulation of bad gas. The passage to the higher workings, which has been cut since the explosion, has not been used but as an air passage. The chief cause of the explosion appears to have been the substitution of baiting for bratticing in the first place, and the removal of a lamp top in the next. Mr. Joseph Dickinson, Government Inspector of Mines, stated very truly that baiting is not ventilation, but was the ancient practice of removing foul air before bratticing was understood. Had there been an adequate ventilation there would not have been an accumulation of gas. Baiting was resorted to before the passing of the Collieries Act. If the gas be mixed with a sufficient quantity of air, it will render it innocuous; baiting did some good, but there ought to be 2000 or 4000 cubic feet of air passing per minute to clear such a place as that at which the explosion occurred. A pit may be so cleared of gas as to be harmless, and it was with extreme reluctance that he had taken the proceedings. A penalty of 40s. and costs was inflicted, upon which notice was given that the decision would be appealed against.

NEGLECT OF COLLIERIES REGULATIONS.—At the Chelmsley Petty Sessions, Mr. Dickinson, Government Inspector of Mines, charged the agent of the Coppall and Burg Collieries with neglecting provisions, and the underlooker with neglecting one provision, of the Coal Mines Inspection Act. The agent was fined for not having a proper indicator to show the position of the lode in the shaft, 2l. 10s.; for not providing a proper steam-gauge, 2l. 10s.; for not supplying a copy of rules to the banksmen, 10s. The underlooker was fined 10s. for neglecting to specify and post up the number of persons allowed to descend and ascend the pit at one time. Costs additional in each case.

NEGLECT TO PROVIDE RULES.—At the Macclesfield Petty Sessions, Mr. Wynne, Government Inspector of Coal Mines, laid an information against Mr. W. Hand, who was fined 1l. and costs for neglecting to have the general and special rules affixed in the office of the colliery.

COMMITTAL OF A COALOWNER AND HIS SON FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—An inquest was held at Bloxwich upon the body of a boy who was drowned in an unfenced, worked-out pit, belonging to Mr. Rich. Thomas, which has resulted in a verdict of "Manslaughter" against that gentleman and Mr. George Thomas, his son, who acted as his ground bailiff. There can be little doubt that the effect of making negligent colliery owners experience the annoyance Messrs. Thomas and Son will be subjected to will greatly induce care.

A COAL MINE ON FIRE.—On Saturday, after the colliers had left off work, a volume of smoke was seen issuing from one of the shafts of Messrs. Evans and Son's Havenhead Main Delf Mine, Haydock. The various air-ways being open, the current of air rushed down a second shaft, situated about 300 or 400 yards from that whence the smoke was issuing, and between 11 and 12 o'clock loud reports could be distinctly heard from the workings. Then a volcanic eruption illumined the country for miles round, and showers of red-hot cinders were thrown into the air, and spread by the wind in all directions. The engines were not to play, and 10 or 12 ponies were saved by a number of workmen who descended the air-shaft. After five or six hours' exertion, the air-shaft was closed with plates of iron, timber, and other materials, and the blast then disappearing, the other shaft was also covered over. A quantity of clay, &c., was put over all, so as effectually to prevent the ingress of air. Once or twice since Saturday, the gas and foul air in the mine have burst through, but each time the place has been

immediately re-covered. It is said two or three months must elapse before the mines can be again opened. Several of the firemen and workmen were burned by the red-hot clinders which fell upon them at the time of the eruption.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT NEAR WIGAN.—At the inquest on the body of a man who lost his life at one of Messrs. Taylor and Sons' pits at Almond Brook, through being thrown out of the basket by a fall of stone in the shaft, a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

A COLLIERY OWNER AND UNDERLOOKER CENSURED.—John Kay died from the effects of being burnt by an explosion of fire-damp at Mr. Smethurst's Mighinshaw Colliery, Bolton. At the inquest it appeared, from the evidence of a brother of the deceased, that the mine was only examined by firemen a few days previous, but that, contrary to rule 37, a candle had been used in the working of certain parts of the pit, and in consequence deceased got burnt very much about the face. Mr. Dickinson, the inspector, was present, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," but censured the management of the owner, and the incompetency of the underlooker.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA OFFERS A FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR MINING EMIGRANTS TO PROCEED TO THAT COLONY, MORE ESPECIALLY AS CONCESSIONS HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT TO ENCOURAGE THE INTRODUCTION OF SKILLED LABOUR INTO THIS BRANCH OF NATIVE INDUSTRY.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands in the colony, in a despatch to the emigration agent in London, under date of June 18, 1859, remarks that "the great deposits of copper ore north of Port Augusta, although long since said to exist, have never been brought into any practical effect until lately, when leases were claimed, and have to-day been taken up, by Messrs. Chambers, Finke, and others. Some of the sets have been examined, and extensively tested; and a general conviction now exists that nothing but the want of capital prevents an early and very large addition to our exports of copper. Captain John Hart (the agent authorised to sell this property by Messrs. Chambers and Finke), an influential colonist, and a person well informed on the subject of our mineral resources, leaves for England by this mail; and I have requested him to place himself in communication with you on the subject of emigrants from the mining districts of Cornwall and Devon. Of course, the company or companies that he contemplates forming in England must fully satisfy you as to the actual capital they are going to invest, the genuineness of their formation and its objects, and their capability of carrying them out. When so satisfied, and when the machinery and staff are prepared, you may safely enter miners of their selection for free passages, within the existing regulations—say, at the rate of one adult for every 100*l.* bona fide intended for investment in working our mineral lands." With respect to the benefits to accrue to the miners themselves, the Government almost guarantee that the Great Northern Mines will be as productive as the Burra Burra, and the discoveries already made and ore raised, from only some of the many embraced in the grants, justify this impression; while it is shown that the pitches taken by the men in the Burra Burra yielded from 50*l.* to 300*l.* per month per man. Mr. Finke, the discoverer of these Great Northern Mines, was principally instrumental in developing the Burra Burra, and his opinion is, therefore, entitled to the greatest weight. With reference to two only of these mines

gentleman reports thus:—"Mines Nos. 9 and 13: At this point Nos. 7, 11, and 12 appear to converge, and the whole to form one main master lode. The ore is at first met with in the flat in rounded pieces; the lode then shows on the side of a hill, about 90 feet high; it runs along here for a considerable distance, nearly half a mile, showing the richest red oxide in many places. These I consider the most valuable of the mines; they are in character exactly similar to the Burra Burra Mine; and will, I believe, be as productive. Red oxide and blackband predominate. They have been twice examined by Mr. Matthew Bryant, second captain of the Burra Burra, and consequent upon his report a large sum was proposed to be given by that company, but their offer was not entertained. The Burra Burra Company then applied for two leases immediately adjoining, no doubt attaching value to them on account of their position with reference to these mines. Specimens from Mines Nos. 9 and 13 assay 65 per cent. I have no hesitation in stating that a large quantity of ore may be raised in a short space of time, at a cost of 3*l.* to 4*l.* per ton. Regarding the Burra Burra itself, it will be interesting for me to mention that the discovery of it was made in July, 1845, by Mr. Finke, who, in the previous month, June, went to look at some extensive indications, known afterwards as the Princess Royal. After reporting upon them he was directed by a committee of gentlemen to take out a party of miners to further explore the neighbourhood, and while so employed an old bushman, Tom Pickett, showed him the spot which is now the great Burra Burra. Its position is in a basin of from 3 to 4 acres in extent, surrounded by low limestone hills. The ore showed in considerable quantity on the surface, principally blue carbonate, red oxide, and the so-called blackband. The blue carbonate soon disappeared, and at that spot he believed the workings were unprofitable for some considerable depth. The red oxide continued to hold down, though nothing in extent to be compared with the place where the blackband cropped out; properly speaking this is an iron ore, with minute veins of red oxide running through it; this blackband ore soon disappeared also in sinking, but immediately under it, and apparently a sort of lap to it, were found immense deposits of the richest red oxides, and it was nothing unusual for the tributors to net sums of money varying from 50*l.* to 300*l.* per month each man."

The mine commenced to work in September, 1845, and the produce has been on an average about 10,000 tons per annum. For many years the dividends paid were 40*l.* for each 5*l.* share, and the present price of the shares is 14*l.* Numerous gentlemen have realised large fortunes through the produce of this remarkable mine, and it is said that Mr. Graham, who embarked 2000*l.* as an original investor in the project, is now the recipient of 17,000*l.* per annum as his proportion of profits.

Table showing the number of PATENTS OF INVENTION granted in England to residents in the undermentioned countries, from A.D. 1617 to A.D. 1858 (December 31):—

England	27,759
France	2,176
Scotland	1,514
United States of America	776
Ireland	427
Wales	261
Belgium	134
Prussia	75
Germany	71
Italy	38
Channel Islands	37
Switzerland	34
Sardinia	33
Austria	31
British North America	24
West Indies	17
Denmark	14
Spain—Sweden (each)	13
Holland	10
East India—Portugal (each)	8
Australia—Russia (each)	6
Turkey	4
Ceylon—Hungary—Mexico—South America (each)	3
Algeria—British Guiana—Manilla (each)	2
Arabia—Barbados—Bermuda—Cape of Good Hope—Norway (each)	1
Number of patents in which the patentees have given no address	531

B. WOODCROFT.

NANTROS AND PENRHILW ARE OPENING OUT WELL. The present returns are 30 tons of lead ore per month, which are likely to be soon increased, while important points are being approached where further valuable discoveries are confidently expected to be met with. Most of the ore is obtained from the Eryntuan part, where operations were begun only about eight months ago. The north lode, the deep adit, going east of the cross-cut, is very large, and the part being carried in the drive is worth 10 cwt. per fm., but there is still a good deal of the lode standing on each side of the level, the value of which will be proved by occasional cross-cuts through it. The slopes in the back of this level are worth 1*l.* 10s. per fm., and the slopes east and west of the winze, between Rocco's and the deep adit level, average 10 cwt. per fm. The slope in the back of Rocco's level are worth 8 cwt., and those in the back of Rowe's level 10 cwt. per fathom. A cross-cut is being driven north from Rocco's level to cut this good lode, which will be done in a few fathoms. They have already passed through the south part of the lode, which is several feet wide, and contains good stones and branches of lead ore, valued at 7 or 8 cwt. per fm. Something good may be looked for soon in this cross-cut. A winze is begun under the deep adit, in the middle of the ore ground laid open, and is being sunk perpendicular from the south side of the lode. At about 2 fathoms deep it will probably intersect the north, or productive part, and then be carried down on its course. Here also rich ore ground may be shortly expected to be laid open. It should be borne in mind that this adit is an average depth of 60 fathoms from surface, and that the north lode, lately discovered, is in whole ground all through the seat, for three-quarters of a mile in length, and above and below the adit. There is good machinery for dressing recently erected, and abundance of water-power in the Rhedol Valley at the mouth of the adit. On the whole, therefore, scarcely another mine possesses equal advantages for speedy and economical development, and looking at the discoveries made, and almost certain to be met with in a short time, very few speculations present such merits for those who may be able to purchase shares at the present quoted prices. At Blich Gwyn and Penrhilw (the other end of the property) a cross-cut is being driven north to intersect the above lode, and if found productive other cross-cuts, already driven some distance towards it, will be resumed, and the value of the mine would be still further greatly increased. Some tributors are working on the old lode at 7*l.* 10s. per ton

There are 8000 shares of 2*l.* 10s. each (limited) paid up, and while an investor may easily do worse, he is not likely to do much better than by purchasing into this concern.—*Miners' Mining Review.*

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—J. A. MAXWELL, Chaucery-lane: Hydraulic engines to act either alone or in combination with steam and steam-engines. J. CROFT, Sheffield: New and improved methods of and furnace for dressing, hardening, and tempering clock springs, watch springs, bands, steel for dresses, such as crinoline steel, and other like purposes. J. HANLEY, Longsight, Manchester: An improved method for insulating the wires of electric telegraphs, for lining articles of dress, for covering clothing, canvas or lining steam-boilers, pipes, cylinders, and other vessels, conduits, or chambers, and for other similar purposes, in which the said material is or may be applicable as a non-conductor, for preventing or diminishing the transmission of heat or of the electric fluid. A. R. AMORY, St. Helen's: Manufacture of carbonate of soda. J. HOLGATE, Great Dover-street, Surrey, J. HENDERSON, Ramsgate: Improvements in locomotive engines, partly applicable to other steam-engines. W. H. WARD, Auburn, Cayuga, New York, U.S.: An improved turntable for railways and other purposes. E. BOLLAGE, Altham, Yorkshire: Improved apparatus for separating metals and metallic ores, when mingled with other substances in the state of slime. J. CHAMBER, Warrington Junction: Treating and applying products obtained when galvanising iron.

SEPARATING METALS FROM THEIR ORES.—Messrs. Tonnaint and Langlois, Paris, have patented three modes of separating the ores of gold, silver, and other metals. They perform the separation by chlorination, the application of a column of water, and by amalgamation. The apparatus for effecting the chlorination consists of creating a vacuum before the introduction of the reducing agent, which then traverses the ore without resistance, and completely saturates it; the metallic chlorides are, after the operation, treated in the ordinary way. The second claim is for the use of a funnel-shaped vessel fitted with water, and through which the crushed ore is passed, taps being provided for taking the separated ores, which are arranged according to their specific gravity in the tube of the funnel. The third part of the invention relates to the use of a screw to assist amalgamation.

MANUFACTURE OF ALUMINA.—M. Le Châtelier, Paris, proposes to precipitate alumina from its solutions in alkalis in the state of aluminate of soda or potash. The precipitation is effected by the action of carbonic acid gas upon a solution of alkaline aluminate; by treating the same with bicarbonate of soda, or carbonate or bicarbonate of ammonia; by the formation of a supersaturated aluminate, and letting the alumina settle; by treating the aluminates with hydro-chloric acid. The alumina is afterwards purified as usual.

CASTING STEEL.—Mr. Benzon, Sheffield, to prevent the honeycombs formed in casting steel made by Riepe's process, proposes to heat the moulds before pouring in the molten metal. Different degrees of heat are used, according to the character of steel required.

STOPPING RAILWAY TRAINS.—Messrs. Barnes, Pickering, and Roberts, of Brick-lane and Limehouse, provisionally specified an invention for stopping and retarding railway trains, which consists in the application of an additional cylinder on one or both sides of the engine, the piston rods of which are connected by a suitable rod to the same, or it may be to the other crank pin on the driving wheel or axle, or to the engine cranks. The piston rod of the second cylinder is fitted so as to slide through its piston, but has a top on it which has an elastic packing or buffer, which confines it to the rod and prevents contact with the bottom and sides of the cylinder. This cylinder is in communication with the boiler by a steam-pipe and suitable cocks or valves and connecting gear, so that while the steam is turned off from the engine it is admitted to this second cylinder, between the cover and the piston. The steam so admitted produces an elastic obstruction to the further rotation of the driving wheels, and thus tends to prevent the further rotation of the driving wheels or the wheels with which such cylinder may be placed in communication, and so retards and ultimately stops the train. Suitable education pipes are also provided, the education being controlled in a suitable manner by valves or cocks.

FUMES FROM SMELTING-WORKS.—Mr. A. Courage, Bagillt, has patented an invention, which consists in the introduction of steam into the flues communicating with the various furnaces, which, mixing with the fumes, causes the deposit therefrom of the metallic particles. He proposes to use for the generation of steam tanks placed in convenient positions in the flues, thus utilising the waste heat in generating the steam.

METAL SUPERSEDED BY MECHANISM.—To attempt to supersede metal in the manufacture of machinery, and to assert that the substitute is cheaper, harder, and more durable, certainly appears a novel idea, yet not only has such an attempt been made, but the invention has been proved thoroughly capable of practical application. Mr. S. Leoni, of New North-road, has introduced a novel manufacture, which he designates "Adamas," and it cannot be questioned that for a variety of purposes it will prove invaluable—heat, acid, wear, and friction having no effect upon it. Any article, from a gas-burner nib to a heavy shaft bearing, can be produced with equal facility, and absolute precision can at all times be relied upon; the mode of manufacture being to reduce the silicate of magnesia to an impalpable powder, mould it into the desired form, and anneal it. The manufacture of gas-burners has already been carried on upon a large scale, and the communication of gas has been found to result. The explanation of this is—that in the ordinary metallic burner the orifices through which the gas passes to be consumed, become corroded, and are thereby made of varying dimensions, an unsatisfactory light and waste of gas being the consequence. A most encouraging letter has been received by Mr. Leoni from Dr. Letheby, in which the states that he has tested the qualities of the Adamas burners, and finds them to possess many advantages; the precision and regularity of the silt or holes produce flame of very perfect form, which secures the fullest and freest combustion; the material of which they are composed is not capable of corrosion, so that the apertures do not become clogged by the products of combustion; the gas escapes with so much facility that there is no smoke, and in the case of the Argand burner the flame is remarkable for its brilliancy and regularity; and that the application of the orifices of the burner with permit of gas being used when it has to be used in inaccessible places. Turning from the useful to the ornamental, we may state that the Adamas is applicable not only to machinery, bearings, crucibles, and drain pipes, but also to the manufacture of buttons, vases, ornamental vases generally, mechanical pipes, and artificial teeth, &c., so that the inventor has an ample field before him, and will, doubtless be rewarded for his discovery.

COSTLESS VOLTAIC BATTERY.—An important improvement has been introduced in the voltaic pile by Mr. Mennon, by the substitution of lead for zinc. The salt of zinc, which is produced in generating electricity, is of little or no use, whereas salts of lead, whatever they may be, according to the acid used, can be turned to account in the manufacture of carbonate, nitrate, or chromate of lead.

NOVEL OMNIBUS.—Messrs. J. B. Lyall (the inventor and patentee of the salmon omnibus) and F. W. Campin (patent agent) have just specified the invention patented by them for improvements in the springs, wheels, and bodies of omnibuses, which, it appears, consist in having for springs air-repellers made of India-rubber or other air-proof materials, and of suitable form (the cylindrical form being preferred), acted upon by pistons, so that the vehicle shall have an elastic support, as in the case with ordinary springs; and the wheels are to be made with an inner or false tyre, and an outer or true tyre, with a layer of India-rubber or elastic material between these two tyres, the outer tyre, in order to better protect the elastic material, is made to overlap the same, and also the inner or false tyre. With regard to the body of the omnibus, the peculiarity is that in the front, outside the omnibus, there are transverse seats facing each other, a seat or seats being fixed against, or in the front of, the vehicle, with a door communicating to the interior of the omnibus between them; also another seat opposite; in this manner forming as it were a sort of "saloon," or "barouche," which can be reached, not only when occasion may require (as for the entrance of ladies or aged persons), from the interior of the omnibus without getting up outside, but also by conveniently arranged step-pieces outside the vehicle, such seats being capable of being protected from the weather by an awning or top. In the same patent is included an ingenious arrangement, by which the peculiar springs before-mentioned can be applied so as to enable two-wheeled broughams to have their fulcrum of support shifted to a point in advance of the axle, when necessary.

STAMPING METALS.—Mr. A. Shanks, Robert-street, Adelphi, employs a small steam-engine exclusively for working a valve that operates on the piston attached to the hammer, thereby doing away with any connection with the hammer itself. A steam passage is so regulated that a short or long stroke may be given to the hammer at pleasure.

APPARATUS FOR DRAWING-OFF, FILTERING, AND GUAGING LIQUIDS.—Mr. H. R. Fauschaw has recently specified (per Mr. Campin) the invention patented by him for "improved apparatus, or mechanism, for drawing-off, filtering, and guaging liquids in butts, barrels, casks, and such like vessels, preserving the contents from deterioration from contact with atmospheric air." The object principally intended to be accomplished by this invention is so to draw off extracts, decoctions, or other liquids which are liable to change or decomposition by contact with atmospheric air, that the act of drawing-off shall not, as is the case in ordinary practice, admit such air to contact with the liquid, whereby its prejudicial action will be avoided, and chemical extracts and fermented liquors (such as ales, beer, &c.) may be preserved in proper condition. This is effected by introducing into the cask, barrel, or other vessel, through the bung-hole or other aperture, a flexible bag of some water and air-proof fabric, such bag being provided with a neck-piece, by which it may be connected in an air-tight manner to the bung-hole or aperture, in order that the air may, when necessary, be allowed to enter into this bag, but not be able to pass into the vessel; and this bag must be of such size and construction that when filled with air it shall occupy the whole interior space of the vessel. When this bag is inserted in the vessel containing the liquid (which is done by twisting it into a rope-like form, and pushing one end at a time through the bung-hole or aperture), it is intended or blown out, so that it shall so occupy the space or vacuum not occupied by the liquid, and the distension goes on increasing as the liquid in the vessel decreases from being drawn off; the drawing-off being effected by a flexible tube passing through this bag, made air-tight by its junction with the bag, which flexible tube may be connected with a siphon-pipe, or, in the case of ales, beer, &c., with a pipe from the beer-engine; and the end of this flexible tube may have a filterer attached. A simple method of guaging the quantity of liquid withdrawn is described as acting in connection with the action of this flexible bag.

HEATING APPARATUS.—Mr. Bureau has patented (as a communication to Mr. Henry, patent agent) an improved furnace for obtaining heating gases from fuel, the lower parts of which are of fire-brick and the upper of metal. Steam is injected above the fire-bars, and a current of air supplied by means of a jet of steam admitted through a cone mouth into another cone mouth, so as to produce a vacuum, and draw in the necessary supply of air.

AXLE-BOXES.—Mr. Ebenezer Partridge, Stourbridge, proposes to form conical steel bearings in the ends of conical cast-iron boxes, by casting the iron on to two conical collars, shaped and prepared to fit the axles to which the boxes are to be fitted. After the boxes are cast, he takes them out from the mould and places them into water, and the two collars take the entire bearing of the axle, and the space left between them and the axle when in the box forms a groove or lubricating chamber.

THE PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY.—It has been so frequently complained that the wretched accommodation provided for readers at the Free Library of the Commissioners of Patents is a disgrace to the country, and reflects most discredit upon those charged with carrying out the Patent Law Amendment Act, that most persons have become heartily tired of the subject. But it appears that the passage (which is often incorrectly called a library) has, by the recent addition of monstrous book shelves, been so nearly filled, that a visitor on Nov. 23—Mr. D. S. Brown, Eton Lodge, Ashley-road, Islington—has really felt himself justified in declaring in the visitor's book the "library, &c." to be his "subject of search." That a new library is required cannot be doubted, but it must be in London, not at Kewington.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Papers to be read on Nov. 30:—1. On some Copper Belies found in the Gold-bearing Sand of Victoria, by Mr. F. W. Atkinson, F.G.S. 2. On the Elixage Volcanoes of Auckland, New Zealand, by Mr. W. Heaphy. 3. On some Tertiary Beds in South Australia, by the Rev. J. E. Woods.

IGNITION OF MAGNETISED IRON.—Oxide of iron, when heated and exposed to a current of hydrogen gas loses its oxygen, and is reduced to a metallic state, in a powder finer than any else, however minute, could produce. When in this state iron will catch fire if brought into contact with an ignited body. It has hitherto been considered that common iron filings would not do this, yet Mr. Magnus states that if they be taken up with a magnet they will catch fire, like iron reduced by hydrogen.

RAILWAY HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.—A company, registered under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Limited Liability Act, has recently been organised for the purpose of affording at moderate charges superior hotel accommodation to the vast and daily increasing traffic passing to and from the several railways at London Bridge. The great success which has attended similar companies is considered favourable to the same satisfactory results being realised by that now proposed. The Great Northern, the Great Western, and other railway hotel companies continue to pay large dividends; and the absolute necessity at the present time existing for a similar establishment immediately contiguous to the several railways at London Bridge, is no small guarantee of the patronage it will receive, and the consequent realisation of proportionate profits. The position of the London Bridge Railway Hotel possesses an advantage of which similar hotels are deprived—a command of the continental traffic, and now that the customs allow the passage of continental travellers to remain unexamined until their arrival in London, this peculiarly favourable position cannot fail to prove a feature as profitable as it is distinctive. The cost of the Great Western Hotel, including furnishing, was 80,000*l.*, and the contract for that at present in course of erection at Westminster is under 60,000*l.* The proposed capital of the company just formed—100,000*l.*—will, therefore, be ample to ensure the completion of an establishment which will be second to none in the kingdom.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending November 20 amounted to 9737*l.* 15s. 2d.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending Nov. 19, 1859: 19s. 7d. number of passengers, 21,348.

To prevent a cough, take one of Dr. Locock's pulmonary wafers two or three times a day; they give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all diseases of the breast and lungs. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1*l.* 15*l.*, 2*l.* 9*l.*, and 1*l.* 11*l.* per box. Sold by all druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The daily increase of deaths from these causes is positively appalling. During the last three weeks respectively 68, 90, and 100 persons have died of bronchitis, alone, and no less than 4000 of influenza and of the lungs. Let no one be misled by the cheapness of the chest medicine for a moment to use Holloway's potent remedies; properly used, they will mitigate each symptom, and avert those disastrous consequences so grievously noted by the Registrar General. Rub the ointment thoroughly over the chest at least three times a day, and take the pills exactly according to the printed directions affixed to each box and pot; immediate relief and permanent cure will result.

CARDIFF AND CAERPHILLY IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57. Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of 5*l.* each, with power to increase. Deposit of 4*l.* per share to be paid on allotment. Subsequent calls not to exceed 4*l.* per share, nor to be made at less intervals than two months.

Solicitors—Messrs. Philpot, Greenhill, and Lynch, 65, Gracechurch-street, E.C. Consulting Engineer—Sir Charles Fox. Bankers—The Commercial Bank of London, Leith, and Glasgow. Manager—Edward Foley, Esq., late of Woodside, Dudley. Secretary—John William Turner, Esq., late of Woodside, Dudley. OFFICES—CANNON HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

Report of J. Yardley, Esq., consulting mine agent, Tipton, Staffordshire; and Job Taylor, Esq., coalmaster, Dudley, on the Cardiff and Caerphilly Iron Mines, in the county of Glamorgan:—

Nov. 23, 1859.—The mines are situated in the parishes of Eglwysilan and Caerphilly, close to the junction near Taff's Well, of the Taff Vale and Rhymney Railways, and only 6*l.* miles from the important port of Cardiff. The property consists of about 700 acres of agricultural iron ore, hematite, limestone, steam coal, fire-clay, common clay, and building stone. We have carefully and thoroughly examined various samples of the mine, and found them exceedingly good, equal in every respect to those of South Staffordshire. We have also examined the fire-clay, which is of excellent quality, and particularly suited for iron-works and colliery purposes. Limestone is in great abundance, and is close to the site of the proposed furnaces. All the necessary elements for the manufacture of pig-iron evidently exist in great abundance, and the situation to which we have before alluded is most advantageous, from the fact of being only 6*l.* miles from Cardiff, whilst Downais is at the other end of the line, or subject to the cost of carriage of 25 miles in competition with 6*l.* miles. From all that we have seen, and from information we have gathered in the district, we have no hesitation in asserting that this property possesses great facilities for the manufacture of iron. The situation is certainly equal, if not superior, to any other in that district, and the iron can be produced quite as cheaply, and the coal raised quite as profitably, as at any of the surrounding works.

JOHN YARLEY; JOB TAYLOR.

For prospectuses and plans apply to the secretary, J. W. TOWNS, Esq., Cannon House.

THE CASTLETOWN NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £27,000, in 27,000 shares of 1*l.* each. 5s. per share to be paid on application, 5s. on allotment, and the remainder as may be required by the directors, in at least two instalments.

These valuable mines are situated in the metalliferous district of the south-west of Ireland. The grant extends over 1500 acres, of which this company has a lease for 21 years, at 1-18th dues. Two distinct mines have been commenced, a great extent of mineral ground has been opened, and 1200 tons of ore are now at surface, where the arrangements are complete for carrying on operations on a large scale, with the exception of the requisite machinery. The ground is inexpensive to work, water is abundant, labour cheap, and the shipping port within three miles. To the above recommendations may be added the certainty of early dividends, an unpaid but energetic management, and strict local supervision.

Attention is invited to the full prospectus and reports, which, together with forms of application for shares, and all information, may be obtained from the following brokers:—London: Messrs. LIND and RICHARD, 3, Bank Chambers, Leithbury; Manchester: Messrs. SHORE and KIRK; Leeds: Messrs. A. PENNIE and Co.; Liverpool: Messrs. S. H. and H. HEALEY; Glasgow: S. M. PENNIE, Esq.; Belfast: Messrs. ORR and Co.; or from Messrs. BISHOP, COX, and BOMPAS, solicitors, 19, Coleman-street; or will be forwarded post-free on addressing the secretary, Mr. G. F. GREEN, at the company's offices, 45, A. Wardour-street, Throgmorton-street, E.C. Deposits are received by the following bankers:—Messrs. Masterman and Co., Nicholson-lane, Lombard-street; Messrs. Farquhar, and Co., St. James's-street; the Provincial Bank of Ireland; branches in Dublin and Skibbereen.

NORTH DEVON SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), VALE OF GIFT AND NAP DOWN, COMBARTON.

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 shares of 1*l.* each. 5s. per share to be paid on application; 5s. on allotment; and the remainder, should it be required, as circumstances may demand.

No shareholder will be responsible for a larger sum than 20s. per share, as the company will be incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act of 1856-57, with limited liability.

DIRECTORS.—(To be elected by the shareholders at an early meeting). BANKERS.—London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London.

SOLICITOR.—Frederic Talbot, Esq., Newbury.

CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.—Mr. Jehu Hitchins, 8, Finch-lane, London.

SECRETARY (pro tem).—Mr. Thomas Fidler, Newbury.

OFFICES.—8, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

This company is established for the purpose of raising the rich silver-lead ore which abounds in this highly-mineralised locality, and for which the proposed capital is amply sufficient. A sett, comprising 1200 acres, has been granted by Sir Charles Watson for a term of 24 years from November, 1859, at the low royalty of 1-16th, without sleeping rent of any kind beyond a guinea a year. It adjoins the Old Combarton Mine, which in former times yielded so much wealth; and so recently as 1845, 1846, and 1847 silver-lead ore of the value of £65,000 was extracted from the same hill, and within gunshot distance of this company's shaft. The mine is situated one mile from the harbour of Combarton, within sight of Swansea, on the opposite coast, and the freight to and from Swansea for coal and ore is 3s. per ton.

An adit level has been driven 70 fms., and four very kindly silver-lead lodes have been cut in it, one alone of which has already yielded £1100 worth of ore; and by shooting on the back of another lode, at a depth of only 7 ft. from the surface, a very fine goosan was found, and many tons of solid silver-lead ore, in blocks of from 1 to 8 cwt. each, were raised, some of which can be seen at the office. Various operations have been commenced on the 20, 30, and 40 fm. levels, a good copper lode has been discovered and wrought on, and many tons of copper ore have been raised. The cross-cut in the 40 fm. level is now within a few fathoms of the great north lode; and when that lode is cut the value of the property will in all probability be greatly enhanced. See Capt. Trevelyan's report. The shaft is about 60 fms., and an efficient and powerful steam-engine has been erected in a substantial engine-house, together with a 10-ton tubular boiler, pitwork complete to the bottom of the shaft, and other requisites for commencing immediate operations. Carpenters' shop, smiths' shop, coaling-house, and other buildings are erected, together with capstan, rope, shears, winch, chain, &c.

Upwards of £5000 have been expended in this far developing this desirable property, and it is proposed to take immediate steps for resuming the works, which were suspended under circumstances detailed by Capt. Trevelyan, to whose report attention is particularly directed. The mine, with the least steam-engine, machinery, &c., will be transferred to the company, in consideration of £1500 cash, and one-sixth of the shares fully paid-up; and as there will be no further preliminary outlay of any moment, it is intended, with the sanction of the shareholders, to commence operations as soon as a sufficient number of shares are subscribed for.

Some of the leading facts collected from the reports have now been stated; and considering—1, the favourable situation of the mine for import and export of materials and ores; 2, the extent of the sett; 3, the number and appearance of the lodes therein; 4, moderate dues; 5, the joint and unanimous opinion of high mining authorities, capitalists, and miners, as to the value of the property, together with the quantity of work done, and machinery, &c., available for so small a purchase, all which are set forth in the reports; it is obvious the undertaking presents a field for mining enterprise with more than the ordinary chances of success.

Highly satisfactory reports have been received from Jehu Hitchins, Esq.; W. Guiley, Esq.; A. S. Kingston, Esq.; Capt. Trevelyan, Trevelyan, Newbury, &c. Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained on application to JEHU HITCHINS, Esq., 8, Finch-lane, or to the secretary—November, 1859.

SECTIONS OF THE MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE.

Nearly ready, price One Guinea to subscribers. SWALEDALE, YORKSHIRE, showing Forty Dislocations or Veils of Lead Ore, varying in Thickness from Four to Forty Fathoms, with the most Productive and Unproductive portions of each Vein.

By LONSDALE BRADLEY, M.R.A.C., F.G.S. Subscribers' names received at the office of the "Geologist," 104, Strand, London, W.C.

NORTH LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In 6000 shares of £2 each.

MANAGER AT THE MINE—Capt. R. Rowe, Manager of the Great Laxey Mines.
BANKERS—Messrs. Dumbell and Son, Douglas, Isle of Man.
OFFICES—117, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

This mineral property adjoins that of the celebrated Great Laxey Mines, in the Isle of Man, and on the same run of lodes, the character of which, and the strata in which they are embedded, being precisely similar in both cases.

At North Laxey the shaft has been sunk 27 fms., and levels driven at that depth, and at 13 fms. The 12 fm. level south has passed through grey ground full 40 fms. in length, and from the back about 50 tons of good lead ore have been sold.

Mr. Warrington Smyth (Mining Engineer to the Duchy of Cornwall), having recently visited the mine, states—"Whoever has made himself acquainted with the character of the Great Laxey lode will feel assured that there is a very reasonable prospect of North Laxey proving a rich mine."

Capt. James Paul, of Gogman, has lately inspected both the Laxey and the North Laxey Mines, and he says—"The Great Laxey Mine is opening out some fine rich lodes of ore in depth going south, and is likely to continue to do so; and, as I have before mentioned, the lode at North Laxey is very much the same character." He also remarks that the geological formation of the strata is precisely the same in both cases.

Capt. Rowe, the manager of both mines, states—"The mine possesses valuable facilities in having great water-power; new and efficient machinery, necessary to prove it from 100 to 300 fms. in depth; is in full working order; and, judging from the point where the Laxey commenced its dividends (at the 40 fm. level), all that seems required is to sink North Laxey to about the same depth, and extend the levels, particularly southwards, under the junctions that will have taken place, and the result, I fully anticipate, will be another rich mine."

The returns of the Great Laxey Mines have yielded about £30,000 in dividends, besides at least an equal amount for a very substantial and efficient plant of machinery and surface works, celebrated for its grandeur and costliness, and unsurpassed by any other mine in the world. The mines continue very rich, particularly in the deeper levels.

In making the above remarks there has not been the slightest attempt to exaggerate the merits and prospects of North Laxey; but it is recommended as a bona fide and most excellent and cheap speculation. The chief features of North Laxey are—

1. The precise similarity of the lode and strata to those of its rich neighbour.

2. The work already done, and the ore already found, giving evidence of the productiveness of the lode, and the probability of greater richness in depth.

3. The side lodes, and the junctions likely to take place, leading probably to valuable discoveries.

4. The excellent machinery and ample water-power, enabling the operations to be proceeded with at a very cheap rate.

Full prospectuses, with the reports at length, the names of the directors, &c., can be obtained from J. H. MURKIN, Esq., 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, to whom applications for the unissued shares are to be made, accompanied by 10s. per share on the number applied for, on allotment another 10s. will have to be paid; and the remainder (if required) by instalments not exceeding 5s. each, at intervals of at least four months.—Any person wishing to inspect the mine previous to taking shares, can do so on order to do so.

THE NORTH LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The following report from Captain Rowe, the manager, has been received at the office to-day:

Laxey Mines, Isle of Man, Nov. 22, 1859.—Since Saturday the lode in the bottom, or 97 and south, has changed from 6 in. to 3 in. wide, composed of concretionary quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead; the whole, when broken, is rich work. To-day it has further improved, and has tapped a heavy feed of water with it, which is an excellent omen. In the 12 fm. level, about 14 fms. in advance of the present bottom, we have a very good lode gone down. I am, therefore, fully in hope the 27 has now entered on the commencement of a steady and long run of productive ground.

K. ROWE,
117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., November 24, 1859.

THE NORTH LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THURSDAY next, the 1st of December.

117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, November 24, 1859.

NANT MAWR COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

BUCKLEY LANE, MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.

Capital £5000, in 250 paid-up shares of £20 each.

The object of this company is to work in the most advantageous manner the above colliery, with about 100 acres of virgin land adjoining, called the Brynffas estate, proved to be full of coal; and from the reports of several eminent mine surveyors it is confidently expected that large and immediate profits will be realised.

The coals are of a very superior quality, and command a ready sale. There are now on the works the following machinery, &c., all new, and in regular work.—One 40-horse pumping-engine, with two boilers, pumps, and gearing, complete; one 20 and one 6-horse winding-engine, boilers and gearing, together with the pit-heads, ropes, and all other machinery requisite for carrying on the works, and rendering it one of the most complete and well-furnished collieries in the country.

The works are already so far opened that Hollin coal, 7 ft. 8 in. thick, is now being got in considerable quantities for the market.

The greater portion of the shares have already been allotted; only a few remain to be sold.

Further information may be obtained of Mr. C. PARRY, solicitor, Mold, to whom all applications for shares may be addressed; or to the secretary, at the mine.

THE TALYSARN SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CARNARVONSHIRE.

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, the liability of shareholders being limited to the amount they each subscribe for.

Capital £50,000, in 5000 shares of £10 each, £2 10s. per share to be paid on allotment.

DIRECTORS.—JOHN A. L. BARNARD, Esq., 53, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

JAMES CLIFFORD HODGES, Esq., St. Great Tower-street, E.C.

Rev. M. W. LUSIGNAN, M.A., All Hallows, Thames-street.

MARK JOHN TOMKINS, Esq., Green Bank San Mills, St. George's East, and Finsbury, Essex.

BANKERS—The Bank of London, Threadneedle-street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Brady, Son, and Scott, 50, King William-street, City.

BROKER—Roger Mortimer, Esq., 77, Old Broad-street.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Thomas Ingledew, Esq.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Farries and Whitehead, Accountants.

OFFICES—14, CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS.

PROSPECTUS.

The Talsarn estate was purchased in 1827 by the celebrated goldsmith, Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Co., who expended thereon, in machinery and the partial development of the quarries, upwards of £250,000. From that eminent firm the late proprietor purchased the entire, and has since expended several thousand pounds in restoring the quarries to their present profitable condition.

The property purchased by the company comprises upwards of seventy acres of freehold land, the whole of which is slate rock on the celebrated Bangor veins. The quarries thereon have been extensively worked for many years, and have realised large profits.

The machinery and plant, which are in complete order and regular course of working, consist of two steam-engines, one of which has been recently erected; four water-wheels, with pumping and forcing apparatus connected therewith; sawing machine; two lifting frames for raising 500 tons a-day each; two water balances of vast power; four inclined planes, with drums, chains, and tramways complete; four weighing machines; iron pumps, pipes, wagons; nearly two miles of tramway; 25 cottages; workshops; implements and machinery of every description necessary for carrying on a large trade.

The entire estate is slate rock, the quality of which cannot be excelled, and the quarries may be deemed practically inexhaustible. The Nantlle Railway passes through the property, by which the slates are now delivered at the Port of Carnarvon at 2s. 6½d. per ton; but by a projected railway from the quarries to the sea the cost of transit will be reduced at least one-half while, at the same time, facilities will be afforded for the removal of all the waste rock, the effect of which upon the future working of the quarries will be extremely beneficial, and largely enhance the permanent value of the property.

The celebrated quarries of Colonel Pennant and the late Mr. Assheton Smith, on the same veins of slate, are said to realise profits amounting to upwards of £100,000 and £200,000 per annum respectively; and the Cligwyn and Dornatha Quarries, contiguous to Talsarn, are now yielding very large profits, although paying a heavy royalty of 5s. per ton, from which these quarries being freehold, are exempt. The £25 shares in the Talsarn Quarries are now saleable at £250 each.

Reports from agents of the Bangor and other quarries, together with estimates appended hereto, show, with a small expenditure of capital, a profit within two years of upwards of £10,000, or 20 per cent. per annum. The capital of the company is £50,000, of which £10,000 will be considered the working capital.

The freehold of the entire estate, with all the quarries thereon, and the plant and machinery, have been conveyed to the company for £250,000, half of which the proprietor takes in paid-up shares; a further sum of £15,000 remains on mortgage, and £5000 only is to be paid in cash. The proprietor reserves to himself the house and premises now occupied by him, on a lease for 21 years, at a nominal rent.

The accounts will be audited every month, and the balance-sheet can be seen at the offices of the company by any of the shareholders.

A report on the Talsarn Slate Quarries, by Mr. William Jones, of the firm of Jones Brothers, of Wharf-road, City-road, and Pimlico, on an inspection made by him during the month of October, 1859:—

Measured State and Marble Works, 13, Wharf-road, City-road, and at Pimlico, London, October 21, 1859.—After a careful inspection of the Talsarn Quarries, I am of opinion that with a capital of (say) £10,000, under proper management, the said quarries would become a very profitable and safe investment: the extent of the slate-rock belonging to the estate being larger than any other in that neighbourhood, and the quality superior to most, and inferior to none, of the far-famed Carnarvonshire slate veins. The rock has been sufficiently tested both as to quality and extent, so that with me the question reduces itself into one of capital and management. Then, as regards capital, the present company has a very great advantage, seeing that they will literally reap the benefit of former capitalists' outlay; and as regards management, it ought certainly to be in the hands of a person practically acquainted with the working of slate veins. I am, therefore, of opinion that a life-long experience, formerly in the practical capacity of a quarryman, and now for many years as a slate merchant in London. If the directors as a body, or any one of them, wish to consult me in reference to the above quarries, I am always at their service.

WILLIAM JONES.

Applications for prospectuses, and for shares, in the form subjoined, to be made to the broker, ROGER MORTIMER, Esq., 77, Old Broad-street; to the solicitors; or to the secretary, at the offices of the company.

A deposit of £1 per share must be paid to the bankers at or before the time of making such application.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, and

SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STATE, CITY, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, AND BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[Dover, Boston, and Sayles refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.]

Board of Admiralty, Somerset House.

SALE AT DEPTFORD POSTPONED.—THE
COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the SALE OF STORES advertised to take place at Her Majesty's Victualling Yard at Deptford, on the 29th November, is POSTPONED until the 30th November.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset-place, Nov. 21, 1859.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FINANCE COMMITTEE will be READY, on or before TUESDAY, the 29th inst., to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—

FIG IRON.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the secretariat office, where the proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said 29th day of November, 1859, after which hour no tender will be received.

India Office, November 15, 1859.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT CENTRAL GAS
CONSUMERS' COMPANY are PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS FOR GAS TARIFF, made at their works, Bow Common. Estimated quantity for sale, about 400,000 gallons per annum. The tender to be at per gallon, delivered into barges in the Lea Cut, or within a quarter of a mile of their works. Deliveries to commence on the 1st January, 1860. Tenders to be sent to this office, on or before the 1st of December next.

78, Coleman-street, City, November 21, 1859. B. M. MASSEY, Secy.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

IRON MANUFACTORY AT CRAMOND.—FOR SALE,

the CRAMOND IRONWORKS, consisting of ROLLING MILLS, driven by 50 horse power STEAM-ENGINE; one Caudle's STEAM HAMMER and two TILT FORGES, by water power, with FUDDLING and HEATING FURNACES, on the two falls of the River Almond, nearest the sea, with river quay warehouses, workshops, store, manager's, and workmen's houses, all as at present occupied by William Cadell, Sons, and Co., who for many years have carried on an extensive business in scrap, bar, forgings, &c.

The machinery and buildings are in complete order and repair, and the fee duty and public burdens are moderate, and entry could be given to the works, in a going state, either on April 1 or July 1, 1860.

The works are within five miles of Edinburgh and four of Granton, and vessels of 50 or 60 tons can sail up to the works.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. WILLIAM CADELL, Sons, and Co., Cramond, by Edinburgh; or to Messrs. MACKENZIE and KERRICK, W. S., 9, Hill-street, Edinburgh.

IRONWORKS.—A PRACTICAL IRON MANUFACTURER.

DESIRES the CO-OPERATION OF ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN for the ERECTION OF BLAST FURNACES on one of the most eligible and cheaply wrought ironstone fields in the celebrated Cleveland district. United capital required, £12,000. The fullest information and details given in confidence to bona fide applicants.—Address Mr. D. HASTLEY, Whitby.

MONEY.—WANTED, by a limited mining company, TEN THOUSAND POUNDS, upon security of their mines (in Scotland), works, and plant, of ample value, with the guarantee of responsible shareholders. The whole capital (£20,000) has been allotted to respectable parties, and £12,000 yet remains to be called.—For particulars, apply, stating interest required, to "Pecunia," care of Messrs. Lee and Nightingale, advertising agents, Liverpool.

WANTED, in the vicinity of Holywell, TO RENT, or otherwise, a WATER-WHEEL of 40 to 60 horse power, with sufficient supply of water and spacious premises attached, of easy access for shipping.—Apply, by letter, to Mr. H. HARRIS, Canning-place, Liverpool.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A SECOND HAND HIGH
PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE (horizontal preferred), complete, with fly-wheel, made by a good maker, with or without boiler.—Address, with a full description of the engine, diameter of cylinder, length of stroke, &c., and how long it has been in use, "J. W. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, AN AGENCY TO SELL COAL on the North-Western and Midland Lines, or a SMALL SHARE in a COLLIERY in DERBYSHIRE or STAFFORDSHIRE. The advertiser could bring a good trade, if coal and terms are satisfactory, and also a number of wagons if required.—Address, "A.," 5, Mill-lane, Leicester.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN of business habits, with £4000, SEEKS EMPLOYMENT for his CAPITAL and SERVICES in some bona fide undertaking, coal preferred. References exchanged.—Address, Messrs. McEwen and Glover, C.E., mining engineers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

FOR SALE, A 30 INCH CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 8 feet stroke in cylinder, and 7 feet in the pump, boiler 7 tons. The whole is in very good condition.—Apply to W. MATTHEW, engineer, Tavistock.

GOLD AND SILVER ORES, &c., from any part of the world, PURCHASED BY MESSRS. HALL AND CO., LONDON SMELTING WORKS, OLD FORD WHARF, BOW, MIDDLESEX, E.

SUPERIOR FRENCH PINE SLEEPERS.—TO RAILWAY
COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, COLLIERY OWNERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, &c.—The undersigned have ALWAYS ON HAND, FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR FRENCH PINE SLEEPERS, which they import regularly by their lined steamers, from Bordeaux to Liverpool.

W. H. DAUNT AND CO., COOK STREET, LIVERPOOL.

HEAT GAUGE, OR PYROMETER,
FOR HIGH TEMPERATURES.
This gauge is extensively used for heating stoves of blast furnaces, boiler fires, locomotive smoke boxes, superheated steam, &c.

Patented by W. H. GAUNTLET, Southbank, Middlesex-on-Tees.
London: W. B. SAMUELSON, 76, Cannon-street West.

WICKLOW COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The DIVIDEND OF TWO POUNDS PER SHARE, declared for the past half-year, will be PAYABLE on and after 1st December next, at the office of this company, 43, Dames-street; and in London, at Messrs. Fugot, Blandford, and Co., Dublin, November 17, 1859.

COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.—AN EXTRAORDINARY

GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at Cologne, on the 10th December proximo, at Two o'clock precisely, at the office of Mons. Bieler, Notary Public, 2, Launspass, for the purpose of passing a resolution for the dissolution of the company, and winding-up its affairs.

YOUNGHUSBAND AND CO.

FIVE PER CENT. PREFERENCE COMPANY.—THE SCOTTISH

AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED). Established 1841.—THE DIRECTORS of this company are PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR ALLOTMENTS of this STOCK, which will be inscribed on the books of the company in the names of the allottees, free of stamp duty or other charge.

The dividends are payable on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, by warrants transmitted to the proprietors. They constitute a first charge on all the profits of the company, and will begin to accrue from the day the stock is paid for.

The preference stock in this company will carry an annual dividend that may at any time arise, and such arrears will be paid prior to payment of any dividend on the ordinary stock.

The present paid-up capital of the company is £200,000. The dividends paid since the commencement have averaged 10 per cent. per annum, and the present amount of the reserve fund is £18,500 10s.

Further particulars, and forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the company, 24, Gresham-street, E.C.

By order of the Directors, C. GRAINGER, Secy.

No. 24, Gresham-street, London, E.C., October 24, 1859.

ONE SHILLING PER ACRE—EMIGRATION—NEW GRANADA.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED) is about to PLOT OUT TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES OF FREEHOLD LANDS in their healthy uplands, about 40 miles from the coast, near Cartagena, and will be PREPARED TO GRANT ALLOTMENTS on extremely favourable terms. Arrangements made for passage, &c. These possessions may be reached in 13 days from Southampton.—Apply at the offices of the company, 38, King William-street, London-bridge.

Emigration agents will be appointed.

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.

Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS,

SEND their SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, &c. per copy.

Magnate post of the Baller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret Mines, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are free from risks, and entail less responsibility than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—78, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

LEICESTER, BRACHE, and TEAGUE, CONSULTING

MINING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, AND GENERAL MINING AGENTS, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, PROCURE MINING LEASES ON ELIGIBLE TERMS from the GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA and NEW SOUTH WALES, on receipt of a remuneration of £200, to cover costs of lease, survey and report, &c.

Messrs. LEICESTER, BRACHE, and TEAGUE OFFER TO TAKE THE MANAGEMENT OF MINING COMPANIES, and PROVIDE OFFICE ACCOMMODATION, for a free interest in the capital stock of the company.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

N.B.—All remittances must be made through our bankers, the Bank of Australia.

LEICESTER, BRACHE, and TEAGUE UNDERTAKE the LEASING OF MINES and MACHINERY for MINING PURPOSES, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.—For particulars, apply to Mr. R. MIDDLETON, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Landed Estates Court, Ireland.

IN the MATTER of the ESTATE of Sir THOMAS STAPLES, Bart., and J. A. CAULFIELD, Esq., owners and petitioners.—TO BE SOLD, on Friday, the 25th day of Nov. 1859, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, at the Landed Estates Court, in the City of Dublin, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, the ADVOWSON and some valuable FEE FARM RENTS arising out of a large tract of country, situated in the county of Tyrone, together with the COAL, ROYALTIES, TOLLS, FAIRS, and MARKETS OF STEWART'S TOWN.

Coal land is situated in the coal field of the northern district, where coal of an excellent description is raised in large quantities by the present tenant, but the collieries have never been skilfully worked. The coal is bituminous, and in beds of considerable thickness, resting on a stratum of valuable fire-clay, averaging from 4 to 5 feet in depth, similar in every respect to the celebrated Skarbridge, or Staffordshire clay, the demand for which is considerable.

Rentals and further particulars may be had on application at the Landed Estates Court, Henrietta-street, Dublin; or to Lewis and Howe, solicitors having carriage of the sale, No. 22, Nassau-street, Dublin; and GEORGE and DWYER, solicitor for James A. Caulfield, Esq., 18, Talbot-street, Dublin.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the Cause of KING v. REIGH AND OTHERS.

IN RE ST. DAY UNITED MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned Cause, and dated the 5th day of October last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING—10 (TEN THOUSAND) SHARES of the defendant Robert Hale

Of and in the said MINE.

For further information, application may be made to Messrs. HOBBS, HOCKIN, and MARSHALL, solicitors, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, November 16, 1859.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Devon.

In the Cause of GILL AND OTHERS v. DUNN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 3d day of September last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at DEVON WHEAL UNION MINE, in the parish of Mary Tavy, within the said Stannaries, on Saturday, the 3d day of December next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING, either together or in lots, the MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, at, upon, or belonging to the said MINE, particulars of which appear in the local papers.

For viewing the same, application may be made to the officer of the Court in possession on the mine, and for further particulars to Messrs. LAYTON and WOODCOCK, plaintiffs' solicitors, Devonport; or to Mr. CHILCOTT, solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, November 21, 1859.

STEAM-ENGINES AND MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE, AT PENSTRUTHAL

MINE, NEAR REDRUTH.

MR. LITTLE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on the above MINE, on Tuesday, the 29th of November inst., commencing at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the WHOLE of the VALUABLE ENGINES and MATERIALS thereon:—viz., An excellent 60 in. cylinder ENGINE, nearly new, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 9 ft. in shaft, with two boilers about 10 tons each.

1 24 in. steam-whim and crusher, with boiler about 8 tons.	2 8 in. top doorpieces.
2 horse-whims and shaft pulleys.	2 6 in. top doorpieces.
2 balance-logs.	1 6 ft. 7 in. top doorpiece.
1 angle-bolt.	1 6 ft. 12 in. flat-bottom windrope.
2 capstans.	1 6 ft. 7 in. flat-bottom windrope.
3 shears.	1 4 ft. 3 in. flat-bottom windrope.
3 large flat-rope sheaves, with blocks.	1 3 ft. 6 in. flat-bottom windrope.
2 shaft tackles.	2 6 ft. 12 in. wood windrope.
1 6 ft. 12 in. flat-rope, about 180 fms.	1 9 ft. 10 in. windrope.
12 and 11 in. capstan-rope, about 130 fms.	1 9 ft. 9 in. windrope.
1 chain-rope.	1 12 ft. 11 in. working-barrel.
1 whin-chain.	1 11 ft. 10 in. working-barrel.
2 9 ft. flat-rope pulleys and stands.	1 11 ft. 9 in. working-barrel.
30 flat-rod rolls.	3 11 ft. 11 in. plunger-pole.
3 13 in. pumps.	1 11 ft. 10 in. plunger-pole.
19 12 in. pumps.	2 7 in. plunger-pole.
34 11 in. pumps.	1 12 ft. 6 in. plunger-pole.
31 8 in. pumps.</	

TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.
SALE OF FREEHOLD IRONWORKS, situate at BULL BRIDGE, MOXLEY, in the PARISH OF WEDNESBURY, and near to the TOWN OF BILSTON.

MR. THOMAS DANKS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 19th day of December, 1859, at the Dudley Arms Hotel, in Dudley, punctually at Six o'clock in the evening, subject to such conditions as will then be produced, all that important FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as the MOXLEY IRONWORKS, situate on the banks of the Birmingham Canal, at Bull Bridge, Moxley, in the parish of Wednesbury, aforesaid, and lately in the occupation of Messrs. E. Cresswell and Sons, consisting of a 25 horse power HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, working a 4 ft. stroke, with fly and driving wheels; cylindrical firing boiler, 35 ft. long by 4 ft. 6 in. diameter; large furnace egg boiler, both properly geared with steam and feed pipes, pumps, &c.; powerful crocodile squeezers and far train hoists, and bed plate already fixed for clinder crushing rolls; cutting down shears, a detached locomotive 6 in. merchant and guide mill, and shears; one mill and eleven puddling furnaces, cast-iron and pin plates, superior wood and slate roofs over the puddling mill, and twelve furnaces; capital roadable weighing machine inside the works; also, brick built double office, store room, smith's shop, stable and coach house, hovel, out offices, large clinder kiln, boiler settings and stack; boundary wall surrounding the premises, with entrance gates; and two boats' lengths of excellent canal wharfage, the whole covering a site of 1 A. 0 R. 10 P. of land, or thereabouts.

Parties requiring a good bar mill will find this an excellent opportunity. The premises may be viewed by application to the watchman, at the works. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. W. and Brooks Bond, solicitors; or to the auctioneer, at Dudley.

WILLENHALL, STAFFORDSHIRE.—TO IRONMASTERS, COALMASTERS, AND OTHER CAPITALISTS.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES, MINERAL PROPERTY, AND BUILDING LAND.

MESSRS. CHESHIRE AND GIBSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, on Thursday, the 15th day of December, 1859, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for One precisely, subject to conditions to be then produced, the following VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES:—

Lot 1.—All that FREEHOLD FARMHOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS, GARDENS, YARDS, CLOSURES OF LAND, SEAMS OF COAL, IRONSTONE, AND OTHER MINERALS, situate in the township of Willenhall, in the county of Stafford, called the CLOTHIER'S FARM, now in the occupation of Mr. Abraham Thompson and others, containing a surface quantity of 67 A. 0 R. 32 P., and a mineral quantity of SIXTY NINE ACRES, TWO RODS, EIGHTEEN PERCHES. The mines more particularly valuable under this lot are supposed to be the—
NEW MINE COAL.
FILE CLAY COAL.
GETTING ROCK AND POOR ROBIN'S IRONSTONE.
TOP PART OF BOTTOM COAL.

This lot is a very valuable mineral property, situate within ten minutes' walk of the market place at Willenhall, and is most advantageously intersected by the Bessley branch of the Birmingham Canal.

Lot 2.—All those two very VALUABLE PIECES OF BUILDING LAND, containing 25,470 square yards, or thereabouts, with all minerals thereunder, situate on the north-west and south-east sides of Clothier-street, in the township of Willenhall aforesaid, now let out in garden allotments.

Lot 3.—All those TWO CLOSURES OF FREEHOLD LAND, SEAMS OF COAL, IRONSTONE, AND OTHER MINERALS hereinafter mentioned, situate in the township of Willenhall aforesaid, now in the occupation of Mrs. Phillips, that is to say:—

Shares Acre 6 A. 0 R. 37 P.
Big Bonmore 8 0 31

Surface quantity 14 1 29
Minerals under land adjoining Big Bonmore 0 3 31

Mineral quantity 15 1 19

The mines more particularly valuable under this lot are supposed to be the—
BOTTOM COAL.
GUBBIN AND BALL'S IRONSTONE.
BLUE FLATS IRONSTONE.
SILVER THREADS AND DIAMONDS IRONSTONE.

TOP PART OF BOTTOM COAL.

This lot is a valuable mineral property, adjoining the Bentley branch of the Birmingham Canal, and is most conveniently situated for the erection of blast furnaces.

Lot 4.—All that FREEHOLD FARMHOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS, YARDS, GARDENS, GROUND, CLOSURES OF LAND, COLLIERY PLANT, SEAMS OF COAL, IRONSTONE, AND OTHER MINERALS, situate at Short Heath, in the township of Willenhall aforesaid, and called COAL PIT HOUSE FARM, and POOLE'S FARM, and now in the occupation of Mr. Neschell and others, containing a surface quantity of 48 A. 2 R. 24 P., and a mineral quantity of FIFTY ACRES TWENTY TWO PERCHES.

The minerals more particularly valuable under Lot 4 are supposed to be the—
BOTTOM COAL.
GUBBIN IRONSTONE.
BLUE FLATS IRONSTONE.
SILVER THREADS AND DIAMONDS IRONSTONE.

YARD COAL.

FOUR FEET COAL.

FIVE FEET COAL.

POOR ROBIN'S IRONSTONE.

A negotiation is now pending with the proprietors of the Birmingham Canal for a tramroad and basin, connecting Lot 4 with the canal.

The plant upon Lot 4 is to be taken to by the purchaser at a valuation, or at an amount to be named at the auction.

Lots 1 and 4, from their extent and situation, present opportunities for investment to coal and ironmasters, and to capitalists generally, which seldom occur.

The vendor will be glad to arrange for the greater part of the purchase money to remain upon the property at 4 per cent., and also for the repayment thereof by instalments, upon terms to be agreed upon.

For further particulars and for plans, apply to Mr. Cooper Street, mining engineer, Tamworth; Mr. Harvey Dewar, solicitor, Newcastle; Mr. Hall, town surveyor and land agent, Willenhall; or the auctioneers, 11, Bennett's-bill, Birmingham.

OVACA, COUNTY WICKLOW, IRELAND.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, of which due notice will be given, the

FEE-SIMPLE and the MINERAL and OTHER ROYALTIES of the TOWN-

LANDS of KNOCKANODE and RAHEENAVINE, containing about 400 imperial acres. This property is situate at the Water, extending in frontage to the valley from above the Meeting Bridge to below the weir of Mr. Michael Williams's miller. The weekly market for the miners is held on the property, the northern extremity of which is admirably situated for villa building enterprise, and the southern for the general trade of this rising mineral district. It is within a quarter of a mile of the intended railway station.

The country is fertile, traversed by a river, within about a mile from the granite. There is a great variety of mineral ground. On Knockanode a course of sulphur ore is being worked by Mr. Von Uster, to whom the royalties have been leased. Another mineral lode has just been opened, showing at surface a powerful deposit of carbonate of iron and lime (the only thing of the kind at present known in the district), with rich copper pyrites and galena. A third lode has been discovered, consisting of micaceous specular iron, almost unaltered by any gangue. The gossan of the tops of other lodes is visible, but none have as yet been attempted except the sulphur course.

Rental about £250 per annum, paid with the greatest regularity. Government valuation, £265 per annum. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may, if desired, remain out for seven years, on the security of the property, at 5 per cent.

For particulars, apply to J. H. C. O'Connell, Esq., 4, Inns Quay, Dublin. OWEN KAY, agent, of the Meeting Bridge, will show the property.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at TRETHELLAN

MINE, in the parish of Gwent, the following ENGINE and MATERIALS:—

ONE 22 in. STEAM WHIM ENGINE and BOILER, with crusher attached.

30 fms. of 8 in. PUMPS, with H piece, &c., to match.

3 tons of whin chain.

3 tons of railroad iron; with a variety of other useful mining materials.

For a view of the same, apply to Capt. J. DYER, on the mine; and for further particulars, to Capt. W. RICHARDS, Redruth, who has also for sale ONE 24 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 7 ft. in the shaft; and ONE 18 in. STEAM WHIM ENGINE (with crusher attached), 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, double, with or without rollers.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, a LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, in first-rate

working order, cylinder 14½ in., stroke 22 in., with copper fire-box and brass tubes, four wheeled coupled, with tender.—Address, Mr. WHEATLEY KIRK, engineer, auctioneer, and valuer, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

ENGINES, BOILERS AND ENGINEERS' TOOLS, and

MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION and SIZES, can be had on the shortest notice, by applying to Mr. WHEATLEY KIRK, engineer, auctioneer, and valuer, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

TWO 60 in. PUMPING ENGINES FOR SALE, equal to new,

one made by Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle Foundry, 12 ft. stroke in cylinder and 11 ft. in shaft; the other made by the Perrin Foundry, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder and 19 ft. in shaft, with two boilers about 22 tons. Two 10 ton cast-iron complete, and one 14 in. cast-iron for further information, apply to Mr. E. KIRK, 37, Austin Friars, London.

COLLIERIES, COAL AND IRONSTONE.—TO BE SOLD, the

LOUGHOR COLLIERY, situated at about 6 miles from Swansea and Llanelli, and in direct communication with the South Wales Railway. The coal is highly bituminous, and in great demand.

TO BE SOLD, the CRESUS COLLIERY, in the Forest of Dean.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE, the ANTHRACITE

COAL AND IRONSTONE in the BLAEN GARNANT ESTATE, Cwm Amman, Carmarthenshire.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, the ARGILLACEOUS IRONSTONE

in the ESTATES of CEFNTHOSCED, GLYNMERCHER ISAF, and PLASTIDWEN, situated in the parish of Ystrad-fritre, and about four miles north-west of the North and Swansea Canal and Vale of Neath Railway.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, the COAL and IRONSTONE in the

ESTATE of CWM HIDRE, near Pontyberem, in the Gwendraeth Valley, Carmarthenshire.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, the TIR BRYN COLLIERY, near

Llanon, Carmarthenshire.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, COAL FIELDS in the Coleford Hill

Delt Velu, and HEMATITE IRON ORE MINES, in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.

Apply to JOSHUA RICHARDSON, C.E., Neath, South Wales.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.


THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLDDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
LONDON OFFICES.—34, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

SPRING HILL METAL, TUBE, AND ROLLING MILLS, KYRE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
GLYDON AND SHORTHORPE, MANUFACTURERS OF BRASS AND COPPER, LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, GAS, BELL, AND OTHER TUBES. ROLLED METALS, BRASS SHEETS, BRASS AND COPPER WIRE, COPPER BOAT NAILS, RIVETS, WASHERS, &c. &c. GERMAN SILVER SHEETS, WIRE, &c. &c. ROLLED STEEL FOR CRINOLINE, PENS, SPRINGS, &c. &c. GENERAL ENGINEERS.

NOTICE.—RUABON WYNN HALL SPELTER WORKS, WILLIAM KENRICK.

Parties wishing to communicate with Mr. KENRICK are REQUESTED to ADDRESS LETTERS and SAMPLES of ORES, &c., IN FULL, AS ABOVE, mistakes having occurred when this is not attended to, there being some other works in the neighbourhood of a similar description.

BIRMINGHAM AGENT for KENRICK'S  SPELTER.

MANCHESTER.....Messrs. CARRICK AND BROCKBANK.

LIVERPOOL.....Mr. WM. PENN SMITH.

Ruabon, Nov. 16, 1859.

SHORTBRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL

WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT

HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES for BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES,

AND TUBES, COMBINING THE STRENGTH OF STEEL WITH THE MALLEABILITY

OF COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES.

McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to Shortbridge, Howell, and Co., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY and Co., 12, Haymarket, London.

JOHN ROGERSON AND CO., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

MIDDLEBOROUGH-ON-TYNE, AND 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,

LONDON, IRON SHIP AND STEAM-BOAT BUILDERS. TANKS, BOILERS,

BARGES, BRIDGES, DERWENT RAILS, FIRE AND REFINED IRON. BARS,

BOLTS, ANCHORS, AND CHAINS. STEAM, GAS, AND COOKING COALS, COKE, &c.

SAMUEL HILL, METAL BROKER AND COMMISSION

AGENT, 11, LOWER CASTLE STREET, NEAR WATER STREET, LIVER-

POOL, HAS SPECIFICATIONS generally IN HAND for TIN PLATES, CHARCOAL,

AND COKE WASTERS, suitable for Birmingham, Bristol, Hull, Manchester, and Wol-

verhampton. Shipping orders for manufactured iron, &c., carefully attended to in all their details.

MESSRS. J. B. RICHARDSON AND CO., SHOTLEY

BRIDGE, near GATESHEAD, MANUFACTURERS OF IRON, STEEL, AND

TIN PLATES, BARS, BOILER PLATE, ANGLE IRON AND STEEL PLATES,

ROLLED AND HAMMERED STEEL, CHARCOAL TIN PLATES AND REFINED

METAL. Agents, Messrs. Scott Brothers, 42 Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Warehouse, 3, Oakwellgate, Gateshead.

PONKEY GREY FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—THE PROPRIETOR

of this noted iron is now PREPARED to SUPPLY it in ANY QUANTITIES.

Price at the works, 50s. per ton. This iron has been well known for the last 50 years,

and has been proved to be superior to any made for softness, toughness, and strength.

(See Mr. Fairbairn's report in the Engineer's Pocket Book.)—JOSEPH JONES, Ponkey Iron-

works, Haulon, North Wales.

Agents:—Messrs. Barton Brothers, 75, Old Broad-street, London, and Commercial Chambers, Manchester.

ROBERT MUSHET'S CAST STEEL.—THE BEST and therefore

the CHEAPEST in the market. ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR MINING PUR-

POSES. See testimonial at foot:—

Revelstoke Mines, near Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire, Oct. 12, 1859.—DEAR SIR: We have

made at the Revelstoke Mines a full trial of Mr. R. Mushet's casting steel bore, and I

have no hesitation in saying that it is the best material for working hard rock that has

yet been used in mining. Yours faithfully, Wm. Spooner.

Mr. H. Phillips.

For terms, &c., apply to ROBERT MUSHET and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.

BESSEMER STEEL—REFINED CAST-STEEL,

manufactured by the Bessemer process, and of a quality fully equal to the best

cast-steel in use, suitable for tools, cutters, boiler plate, shafting, piston-rods, doctors,

files, spindles, trusses, welding purposes, mining tools, cutlery, fire-arms, crinolines, &c.,

can now be had in any quantity, at prices much lower than any other steel. A stock is

kept, and specimens of the manufacture may be inspected, and samples and price list

obtained, at the Bessemer Steel Warehouse, 71, Cannon-street West, E.C.

FARRAR'S PATENT FOR MAKING STEEL IN THREE

HOURS IN THE CRUCIBLE, WITHOUT CEMENTATION.

For LICENSEES to USE process and further particulars, apply to THOMAS VAUGHAN

MORGAN, Battersea Works, London, S.W.

REFINED CAST STEEL FOR TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS,

DRILLS, and PUNCHES of every description, TAPS and DIES, &c., of the

very best quality, at PAGE AND CAMERON'S, LAURENCE POUNTNEY PLACE,

LAURENCE POUNTNEY HILL, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND

IRON FREE FROM SULPHUR.

For LICENSEES to USE the above process, apply to ROBERT LONDON, Jun., 63, Kings

street, Manchester.

HEMATITE PIG IRON.—THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE

the SALE of the ORIGINAL HEMATITE PIG, now BRANDED HEMATITE

CLEAR, which is made entirely from the rich hematite ore peculiar to the neigh-

borhood of Whitehaven (the shipping port), without a particle of cinder, leaner ore,

or ironstone. It is especially adapted for the manufacture of castings, where great strength

is required, and is largely and regularly used in almost all the best brands of tin-plates.

WILLIAM F. SIM AND CO., 19, SWEETING STREET, LIVERPOOL.

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM HAMMERS, from 5 cwt. to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing

work, packing forges, and the smith's shops of engineers, ship-builders, wagon builders,

railway contractors, &c. Pressure of steam required, 25 lbs.

Govan Bar Ironworks, Glasgow. JOHN CONDIE.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING

MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING

COAL ON RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c.

ARTHUR AND JAMES HUGG, PATENTEES AND MAKERS,

GEORGE STREET, CHESTER.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—TO PREVENT

EXPLOSIONS BY MINERS TAMPERING WITH SAFETY-LAMPS, USE

ROBINSON'S AND OGDEN'S PATENT SELF-LOCKING LAMP, possessing the fol-

THE REGULATING AIR DOORS INCREASE STEAM, ECONOMISE FUEL, PREVENT SMOKE, and EFFECTUALLY VENTILATE MARINE and OTHER ENGINE ROOMS.
J. LEE STEVENS, PATENTEE, 1, FISH STREET HILL, E.C.

THE PATENT PENDULOUS FIRE BARS.— Besides the arms previously advertised, these SUPERIOR FIRE BARS, BETTER THAN ORDINARY WROUGHT OR CAST IRON IN THE RATIO OF THREE TO ONE, are MANUFACTURED BY CLARK AND CHARNLEY, PRESTON; MASLIN AND MITCHELL, SOUTH WARK, &c.—Applications for letters of license, prices, and other information, to be made to J. LEE STEVENS, patentee of this invention and of the Regulating Air Doors, 1, Fish-street-hill, London, E.C.

REDFORD IRONWORKS TAVISTOCK.

MESSRS. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a

GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, which may be viewed at their works. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. beg to announce

that they MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest and best principle, combining all the modern improvements. Castings and wrought-

ironwork made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and competent engineers to erect the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and warranted of the best description.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE

MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL

SAFETY FUSE, HICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Mer-

chants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT

SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, in-

fallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved ma-

chinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address:—HICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckermill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO.,

PENHALLACK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near

WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the

Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at

Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for

SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than, any to be procured elsewhere.

COLZA OIL, FOR MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS,

HIGHLY REFINED.

TAYLOR AND EDWARDS, NO. 1, CROMFORD COURT, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

TURBINES.—WILLIAMSON BROTHERS, CANAL IRON-

WORKS, KENDAL, MANUFACTURE PATENT TURBINES, adapted for any

power or height of fall, and possessing great advantages over the ordinary water-wheel.

Also, FIXED and PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, PUMPING ENGINES, CRANES,

CORN MILLS, MILL SHAFTING, GEARING, and GENERAL MACHINERY.

THRASHING MACHINES and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descrip-

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom.	Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Cull.
400,000	100,000	20,000	15	14	15	Nov. 1950

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	No. Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
6000	Abby Consols (ld.) Cardigan.	2 0 0.	1Sept. 1859.
4000	Allt-y-Maen (lead) [L. £1.]	0 5 0.	12s.July, 1859.
10000	Angaracott (copper), Phyllick.	1 1 0.	1 1/4.	1 1/4.	..June, 1859.
10000	Ashturburn United (cop., tin)	10 0 0.	2 1/2.Sept. 1859.
10000	Ballymosses (cop.), Wicklow	2 5 0.	2 1/2.Sept. 1859.
4000	Bell-virgin (ld.) [L.]	2 5 0.	3.Sept. 1859.
1000	Bari (lead), Kenwick	1 5 0.	3.July, 1857.
4000	Bedford Consols (copper) ..	1 10 0.	3.	1 3/4.	..Sept. 1859.
1024	Beneethaven (lead), Linkin.	1 5 0.	1 1/2.	1 1/2.	..No call.
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland.	1 0 0.	1 1/2.Sept. 1859.
350	Borrior Consols (lead) ..	15 10 0.	8.Nov. 1853.
1024	Bosore, (lead, tin), Kenwyn.	1 10 0.July, 1859.
5200	Box (lead), Salsp [L. £2.]	1 0 0.Oct. 1859.
1258	Boscawell (tin, copper) ..	5 5 0.	5.Sept. 1859.
2258	Boscawell (cop., tin), Austell	6 5 0.	5.	6 3/4.	..Sept. 1859.
160	Bosome & Bolloward, St. Just	4 5 0.	6 1/2.Nov. 1853.
123	Boswellian and Wheal Castile	32 0 0.Nov. 1853.
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L.]	0 10 0.	3.July, 1859.
20000	Brean Iron Mining Company	0 10 0.Sept. 1859.
4000	Brynglas (lead), Cardigan.	1 2 0.	1 1/2.April, 1859.
100	Bryn Gwael (lead), Flint	20 0 0.	50.	40 50.	..Oct. 1859.
6380	Buller and Bassett Unit. (cop.)	2 14 6.	3.	2 3/4.	..Nov. 1859.
1200	Buller and Borth (copper) ..	3 10 0.	4 1/2.	4 1/4.	..Feb. 1859.
6000	Burich (ld.) [L.]	10 0 0.	3.Sept. 1859.
1775	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	6 15 0.	2.Sept. 1858.
915	Calvadnock, Wendron	11 10 10.	14.Aug. 1859.
1000	Camborne Consols (copper) ..	15 0 0.	2.June, 1859.
4600	Camorne Veins & Wh. Francis	4 10 0.	1 1/2.	1 1/2.	..Sept. 1859.
914	Caradoc Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	17 3 0.	7.May, 1859.
20000	Caradoc & Carnphilly Unit. [L. £5.]	1 0 0.Nov. 1859.
4000	Cardigan Consols [L. £10.]	5 5 0.	5.July, 1859.
916	Carroll (silver-lead), Newlyn	18 7 7.	7.Oct. 1859.
3580	Carmanthun United (lead) [L.]	10 0 0.Sept. 1859.
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	0 13 0.Oct. 1857.
2048	Carnarvon (tin), St. Just.	4 15 0.	4 1/2.Sept. 1859.
1065	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	20 15 11.	1 1/2.Oct. 1859.
3675	Carvath Unit. (tin), St. Austell	3 18 0.	3.Aug. 1859.
10000	Carway and Dafrin [L. £25.]	0 10 0.	10 6d.	10s. 11s.	..Fully paid.
20000	Carryfort (cop., ld.) [L. £2 1/2.]	0 10 0.	10 6d.	10s. 11s.	..Mar. 1859.
8000	Castell (lead & blende), Card.	0 11 6.	3s.Aug. 1858.
1000	Castletown (cop.), Cork [L. £1.]	0 10 0.	..	12s. 14s.	..Oct. 1859.
1000	Catherine Cons. (lead), Card.	0 10 0.	12s.	12s. 14s.	..Nov. 1859.
3045	Chyndor, Wendron	2 10 0.	3.Sept. 1858.
2000	Clara (silver-lead) [L. £24.]	8 5 0.	3.June, 1859.
949	Cliffah & Wenrtown (tin, cop.)	22 15 5.	3.Sept. 1859.
8400	Coal Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	3 8 0.Nov. 1858.
3450	Cook's Kitchen (cop.) Illogan	18 10 9.	12.	11 12.	..Feb. 1858.
2048	Coombe Valley Con. (ld., sil.)	2 0 0.	8.No call.
80000	Conmore (cop., sul.) [L. £1.]	0 10 0.	..	3 3/4.	..Sept. 1859.
2000	Cornw. Gt. Con. (ld., sil.) [L.]	2 0 0.	2.Fully paid.
10000	Craigton (ld.) [L. £1.] Kilkenn.	0 10 0.	3.June, 1859.
20000	Croenm. M. (ld., sil.) [L.]	0 10 0.	..	8s. 8d.	..No call.
20000	Craiks (cop.), Tavistock.	—	3.No call.
8000	Crookhaven (ld.) [L. £2 1/2.]	0 5 0.	3.	3 1/4.	..Oct. 1859.
2000	Crownwin (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0.	1 1/2.	1 1/2.	..No call.
6000	Crownwale (cop.), Tavistock	0 11 0.	3.Nov. 1858.
4000	Cumberland Black-Lead [L.]	5 0 0.	5.	5 1/4.	..Fully paid.
6000	Cwre Sebon (lead) [L. £2.]	1 12 0.	1.Oct. 1859.
10000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0.	7s.Fully paid.
6000	Denham Briar (cp.) [L. 10s.]	0 3 6.	6s.	6s.	..June, 1859.
10000	Devon and Devon Copper (cop.)	2 0 0.July, 1859.
3663	Devon Burras Barra (copper)	6 13 2.	5 1/2.	5 1/2.	..Oct. 1859.
6240	Devon Great Elizabeth (cop.)	0 14 0.	1.Oct. 1859.
10000	Devon Kapunda [L. £1.]	0 10 0.	6s.July, 1859.
80000	Devon New Copper Co. [L.]	2 0 0.July, 1859.
4666	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	2 0 0.	..	3.	..July, 1859.
6000	Devon Wh. Union (cp.) Tavist.	0 10 0.	1 1/2.Oct. 1859.
4315	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	5 9 4.	3 1/4.Sept. 1858.
4000	Dundak (ld.) [L. £1.]	0 15 0.	1.Oct. 1859.
1000	Durio (tin), Llanidloes	0 10 0.	17 1/2.	10 21.	..June, 1859.
4000	Dryden (lead), Weymouth	12 6 0.Sept. 1858.
256	Eaglebrook, Llanidloes, Card.	40 0 0.	15.Oct. 1859.
4000	East Alfred Consols (copper)	2 10 8.	1 1/2.	1 1/4.	..Aug. 1858.
6000	E. Rertha Con. (cop.), Tavist.	0 6 0.	1.July, 1859.
1024	East Buller (copper), Redruth	13 0 0.	1 1/2.Oct. 1859.
8000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	2 4 0.	0.	5 5 1/2.	..Oct. 1859.
6144	E. Caradon (cp., St. Cleer) [S. R.]	2 7 0.	7 1/2.	6 6 1/4.	..May, 1859.
3390	East Frongoch (sil.-lead) ..	0 10 0.Fully paid.
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Tavistock	0 17 0.	..	8s. 10s.	..July, 1859.
4000	East Liskeard (ld.) Redf.	0 17 0.	3.	2 3/4.	..Oct. 1859.
2048	E. Hasei (cop., tin), Ashturburn	0 1 6.	1 1/4.Aug. 1859.
4096	East Providence (tin), Uxley	1 9 11.	1.Nov. 1859.

1921	Ballewidden (tin), St. Aust.	11	5 0.	12	12	5 0.	0 0	5 Jan.	188
1920	Brightdale & Froggatt Grove, Derbysh.	3	0 0.	34	3	0 0.	3 0	0 April.	188
190	Bryndall Hill (lead), Flintshire	29	0 0.	454	13	0 0.	5 0	0 July.	185
9060	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	4	5 0.	44	0	2 6.	0 2	6 July.	185
1170	Budnick Consols (tin), Ferrar	0	14 2.	2	0	16 0.	0 15	0 Mar.	185
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5	5 0.	4	..	3% 3%	0	2 6.	0 2	6 Dec.	185
9008	Collacomben (copper), Lanerston	5	8 0.	82	8	8 0.	0 8	0 Dec.	185
456	Conarrow (cop., tin), Camborne	0	0 0.	10	..	60 65	85	0 0.	2	0 June.	185
472	Dun Dore (tin), Gwalf	37	1 0.	13	..	15 16	15	0 0.	10	0 Mar.	185
19308	Drake Walls (tin, cop.), Calstock	2	1 0.	13	..	13% 1%	0	13 0.	0	0 Sept.	185
9048	East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap	2	0 0.	3	..	3%	0	7 6.	0 2	6 Jan.	185
1024	East Welsh Margaret (tin, cop.)	0	17 6.	5	0	5 0.	0 5	0 Jan.	185
4090	Powey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4	0 0.	3	41	4 3.	0 0	0 Feb.	185
4448	General Mining Co. for Irel. (cop., id.)	4	0 0.	2%	..	2% 2%	1	0 8.	0	3 3 June.	185
9009	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	12	10 0.	32	0 0.	0 8	0 Sept.	185
6144	Gouanens (copper), St. Cleer	2	7 6.	3	..	3% 3%	0	7 6.	0	7 6 Dec.	185
108	Grampian (copper), ..	108	0 0.	11	22	0 0.	7	10 0 Feb.	185
9000	Hingston Down (cop., Calstock)	1	4 0.	4	..	4% 4%	2	16 0.	0	0 Nov.	185
900	Holyford (copper), near Tipisary	11	0 0.	83	4	2 6.	0 5	0 Jan.	185
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	0 0.	1000	1420	0 0.	60	0 June.	185
9000	Lewis Mines (tin, cop.), St. Erth	6	3 11.	2	..	3 3%	0	10 0.	0	10 Dec.	185
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Carduan	4	10 6.	4	..	3% 4	0	5 6.	0	3 Sept.	185
9000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3	5 6.	3	..	3%	1	11 0.	0	2 6 June.	185
900	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	40	18 0.	5	..	5%	324	0 0.	2	0 Dec.	185
708	North Pool (copper), ..	708	0 0.	16	..	21 29	750	0 0.	4	0 Sept.	185
152	Rosewarne United (cop. tin), Gwinnis	15	0 0.	1	..	37% 40	32	10 0.	4	0 June.	185
9300	Sarridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch (S.E.)	0	10 0.	1	..	1 14s. 16s.	3	10 0.	0	2 6 July.	185
128	South Crinias (copper), St. Austell	19	0 0.	285	60	0 0.	29	0 June.	185
256	South Garsna, Kewynn	28	0 0.	21%	6	0 0.	2	0 June.	185
570	St. Aubay and Grylls (cop. tin), Breage	6	8 4.	2%	0	17 6.	0	7 3 April.	185
9000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2	5 0.	24	..	1% 1%	0	3 6.	0	1 Feb.	185
120	Trethellan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	15	10 6.	15	403	3 6.	2	10 April.	185
4096	Trevellick (copper), ..	3	11 0.	3	..	1% 1%	1	12 6.	0	3 0 April.	185
9000	Use of Towry (lead), Carnarvon	35	0 0.	3	..	15s. 16s.	44	0 0.	4	0 July.	185
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	35	0 0.	40	44	0 0.	4	0 July.	185
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	12	18 0.	3%</					

24464	Barru Barra (corp.), South Australia.	5	0 0 0	144	..	144	..	200	0 0 0	5	0 0	April, 1881
12006	Cobbe Copper Co. (corp.), Cuba [S.E.]	49	0 0 0	50	..	47 49	..	90	12 0 0	2	0 0	July, 1881
10000	Copale Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16	0 0 0	40	..	75 8%	..	8	19 0 0	10	0 0	May, 1881
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	100	0 0 0	10	6	75 per cent.	Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5	0 0 0	136	..	1 1%	..	0	12 6 0	0	2 6	Aug. 1881
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20	25	24	26	15	0 0 0	15	0 0	July, 1881
90060	Gt. Barrier Land, Min. Ac., N. Ze. [L. 253]	0	0 0	3	..	24 3	15 per cent.	Yearly.
70000	Kapunda Mining Company, Australia	1	0 0 0	136	..	1 1%	..	0	2 0 0	0	2 0	Nov. 1881
15000	Laurel, (corp.), Forto, San. E. [S.E.]	3	0 0 0	11	..	10 11	..	6	13 0 0	0	7 6	Sept. 1881
10000	Lasilantia, (corp.), Portugal [S.E.]	2	0 0 0	75	dis.	3 1%	dis.	0	8 9	0	1 8	April, 1881
162815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1	0 0 0	35	..	2 3	..	0	2 0 0	0	1 0	July, 1881
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1	0 0 0	15	..	14 17	..	35	17 0 0	0	10 0	July, 1881
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15	0 0 0	15	..	14 17	..	35	17 0 0	0	10 0	July, 1881

10000	Alten & Quannangen Unt. (cop.), Norw.	16	10	0..	3	4	5	0..	0	15	0—Nov.	1881
10000	Pontgbaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20	0	0..	7	..	6	7	..	1	0	0..	1	0 0—June, 1881
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16	15	0..	1 1/2	..	1 1/2	..	38	0	0..	1	5	0—July, 1881
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	23	5	0..	2	..	1 1/2	1 1/2	..	1	16	0..	0	4 0—Feb. 1881

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	No. m.	Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Cal.
2000	Acadian Charcoal Iron, Nova Scotia [L.]	10	0 0	8 1/2	—	Oct. 1881
2000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7	7 6	—	% %	Sept. 1881
7500	Iron Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	0	15 0	—	% %	April, 1880
10000	Brazilian Land and Silver, [L.] [S.E.]	5	0 0	2 1/2	—	Fully paid
1000	Central American (copper), [L.] [S.E.]	3	0 0	6 1/2	—	Feb. 1881
1000	Central Italian (copper), [L.] [S.E.]	0	0 0	—	—	Jan. 1881
6000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0	15 0	—	—	May, 1881
5000	Cologne Mining Company (lead), Rhineland, Prussia	4	0 0	—	—	June, 1881
10000	Copago Smelting [L.] Chili	10	0 0	8 1/2	—	Fully paid
7500	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1	0 0	—	% %	June, 1881
2000	Ellerslie and Barlowe, Jamaica	0	15 0	1 1/2	—	July, 1881
5000	Eng. and Canadian Mining Co., Ltd. (4000 £5 pd., 4000 £3)	3	0 0	—	—	May, 1881
2500	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2	0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2 3 1/2	Fully paid
5000	Fortuna (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0	10 0	—	% %	Nov. 1881
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Comp. (L.) Jamaica	25	0 0	—	—	Fully paid
1500	Huelva Copper Mining Company, Spain [L.] [S.E.]	1	0 0	—	—	No call.
4000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1	0 0	3 1/2	—	Fully paid
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiberg	0	15 0	—	%	Nov. 1881
5000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0	10 0	—	%	Nov. 1881
5000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	0	10 0	—	% 1/2	Nov. 1881
2500	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2	0 0	2 1/2	—	No call.
2500	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.] [S.E.]	0	5 0	—	% 1/2	Nov. 1881
2500	Victor, Queensland	1	0 0	1 1/2	—	Fully paid
2000	Wellington Copper Mine Company, West Coast, Jamaica	0	0 0	1 1/2	—	Nov. 1881
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	105	0 0	—	—	Aug. 1881
45425	Wheat Jamaica (copper)	1	0 0	11 1/2	—	Fully paid
7500	Wildberg (silver-lead, copper), Prussia	3	0 0	—	%	May, 1881
10000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0	17 0	1 1/2	—	Fully paid

Shares.		Paid.	Nom.	Pr.	Bus. dis.
250	Atlantic Telegraph [L.]	1000 0 0	220		180 220
20000	Australian Agricultural	19 0 0	22		30 31
50000	Australian Royal Mail	10 0 0	34		4 34
6000	British & Irish Magnetic Telegraph, A.	50 0 0	37		33 37
8915	Canada	32 10 0	111		167 111
3000	Channel Islands Telegraph [L.]	10 0 0	9		8 9
200000	Crystal Palace	5 0 0	14		136 14
30000	Ditto (Preference)	5 0 0	64		6 64
70000	Electric Telegraph	100 0 0	106		104 106
7199	Ditto (New)	10 0 0	36		3 36
70000	Engl. and Austr. Copper Smelting Co.	5 0 0	14		136 14
350000	Great Ship [L. £1]	1 0 0	44		1 44
50000	London Discount	5 0 0	34	dis.	1 34
200000	London General Omnibus	4 0 0	13		136 13
80000	National Discount	5 0 0	14	dis.	1 14
88676	North British Australasian [S.K.]	1 0 0	1		34 1
50000	Oriental Gas	1 0 0	1		34 1
50000	Port River Land	10 0 0	56		64 56
50000	Penninsular and Oriental Steam	50 0 0	19		76 19
20000	Penninsular and Oriental Steam (New)	10 0 0	10	pa.	9 10
40000	Red Sea and India Telegraph [L. £20]	10 0 0	34		34 34
15000	Royal Mail Steam	60 0 0	51		51
10000	Rhymney Iron	15 0 0	7		6 7
10000	Rhymney Iron	50 0 0	24		22 24
14290	South Australian Land	25 0 0	38		36 38
75000	Submarine Telegraph Scrip.	1 0 0	1		34 1
7500	Submarine Telegraph Registered	1 0 0	1		34 1
10000	Van Diemen's Land	28 10 0	15		14 15

Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Liability.

on all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention,

the (proprietors), at their offices, No. 20, FLEET STREET, where all to be addressed.—(November 21, 1859.)

* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

London: Printed by Richard Moxley, and published by HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 28, FLEET STREET, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—November 26, 1859.